

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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MEAT EXPORT FIGURES SHOW ENORMOUS LOSSES

Preliminary totals, given in last week's issue of The National Provisioner, of exports of meat and dairy products for January and for the seven months of the fiscal year since last July, indicated the enormous decrease in our foreign meat trade for the period mentioned, as compared with a similar time a year previous. The showing was not unexpected; consequences of the business upheaval of a year and a half ago and the resulting commercial depression, both at home and abroad, have been manifest in decreased consumption of food products. This has been especially true in those foreign markets which have been our best customers.

Exports of meat and dairy products for the seven months ending with January, 1909, aggregated in value more than 13 million dollars less than those for a similar period of 1907-8. For January alone the falling off was nearly 3 million dollars, compared with January a year ago, even though the depression was on at the latter time. The totals as figured in the preliminary estimates of meat and dairy products exports for January, 1909, are \$13,579,756, compared to \$16,355,194 a year ago. For the seven months the totals are \$85,274,721, compared to \$98,357,827 for seven months of the previous year.

For January the chief decreases in exports were in pork, 14 million pounds less, a decrease of 75%; lard, 10 million pounds less; fresh beef, 8 million pounds less, a falling off of 50 per cent; tallow, 4 million pounds less, also a 50 per cent. loss; oleo oil, 3 million pounds less; canned beef, 2¼ million pounds less; while the month showed exports of bacon 3 million pounds greater than a year ago, and of hams 1½ million pounds greater.

Exports for the seven months since July, compared to a similar period of a year ago, indicate losses in pork, 61 million pounds, a two-third decrease; fresh beef, 50 million pounds, a 60 per cent. decrease; tallow, 25 million pounds less; lard, 34 million pounds less; oleo oil, 20 million pounds less; canned beef, 8 million pounds less, a falling off of 50 per cent.; while there were comparative gains only in bacon, of which there was 25 million pounds more exported than in a similar period of the previous year.

Exports of meat animals and of meat and dairy products for January, and for the seven months, with comparisons, are shown as fol-

lows, this preliminary report covering about 91 per cent. of the total exports:

CATTLE.—January, 1908, 33,980 lbs., value \$3,129,608; January, 1909, 18,509 lbs., value \$1,688,242. For seven months ending January, 1908, 187,636 lbs., value \$17,283,602; same period, 1909, 118,036 lbs., value \$10,867,156.

HOGS.—January, 1908, 2,286 lbs., value \$19,871; January, 1909, 1,162 lbs., value \$8,503. For seven months ending January, 1908, 11,906 lbs., value \$147,549; same period, 1909, 8,721 lbs., value \$85,932.

SHEEP.—January, 1908, 6,207 lbs., value \$40,770; January, 1909, 6,070 lbs., value \$34,474. For seven months ending January, 1908, 43,152 lbs., value \$222,479; same period, 1909, 48,549 lbs., value \$252,579.

CANNED BEEF.—January, 1908, 3,402,745 lbs., value \$350,276; January, 1909, 1,291,649 lbs., value \$134,572. For seven months ending January, 1908, 17,376,349 lbs., value \$1,838,984; same period, 1909, 9,438,375 lbs., value \$1,046,574.

FRESH BEEF.—January, 1908, 17,034,456 lbs., value \$1,657,758; January, 1909, 8,944,768 lbs., value \$936,487. For seven months ending January, 1908, 134,790,943 lbs., value \$13,524,204; same period, 1909, 81,624,022 lbs., value \$8,407,007.

CURED BEEF.—January, 1908, 3,046,768 lbs., value \$207,971; January, 1909, 3,551,696 lbs., value \$290,775. For seven months ending January, 1908, 28,312,027 lbs., value \$1,866,950; same period, 1909, 25,277,247 lbs., value \$1,969,706.

TALLOW.—January, 1908, 9,636,972 lbs., value \$571,720; January, 1909, 5,620,686 lbs., value \$316,392. For seven months ending January, 1908, 54,183,506 lbs., value \$3,312,789; same period, 1909, 29,096,831 lbs., value \$1,616,775.

BACON.—January, 1908, 19,919,479 lbs., value \$2,144,467; January, 1909, 22,734,215 lbs., value \$2,399,695. For seven months ending January, 1908, 119,672,627 lbs., value \$12,888,290; same period, 1909, 145,381,286 lbs., value \$15,412,257.

HAMS.—January, 1908, 17,195,678 lbs., value \$1,934,227; January, 1909, 18,702,535 lbs., value \$2,039,328. For seven months ending January, 1908, 114,909,374 lbs., value \$13,347,063; same period, 1909, 114,464,359 lbs., value \$12,761,390.

PORK.—January, 1908, 19,807,796 lbs., value \$1,774,936; January, 1909, 5,776,061 lbs., value \$489,339. For seven months ending January, 1908, 95,829,150 lbs., value \$8,966,417; same period, 1909, 34,448,218 lbs., value \$3,053,462.

LARD.—January, 1908, 64,288,578 lbs., value \$5,799,566; January, 1909, 54,321,019 lbs., value \$5,395,966. For seven months ending January, 1908, 328,689,615 lbs., value \$30,590,605; same period, 1909, 294,999,689 lbs., value \$28,826,907.

OLEO OIL.—January, 1908, 16,776,254 lbs., value \$1,565,623; January, 1909, 13,440,123

lbs., value \$1,466,172. For seven months ending January, 1908, 119,014,927 lbs., value \$10,855,347; same period, 1909, 98,296,632 lbs., value \$10,610,541.

OLEOMARGARINE.—January, 1908, 257,150 lbs., value \$26,012; January, 1909, 253,578 lbs., value \$24,084. For seven months ending January, 1908, 1,609,168 lbs., value \$162,280; same period, 1909, 1,386,290 lbs., value \$139,232.

Total Meat and Dairy Products.—January, 1908, value \$16,355,194; January, 1909, value \$13,579,756. For seven months ending January, 1908, value \$98,357,827; same period, 1909, value \$85,274,721.

Total Meat Animals.—January, 1908, value \$3,190,349; January, 1909, value \$1,731,219. For seven months ending January, 1908, value \$17,653,630; same period, 1909, value \$11,205,667.

CATTLE EXPORT TRADE STILL DEAD.

Concerns engaged in the export of meat animals from New York have been hoping for a resumption of the trade which has been entirely suspended since November as a result of the government quarantine on export cattle shipments because of the foot and mouth disease outbreak. It had been expected that the ban would be lifted before this, but the government is taking no chances, and refuses to raise the quarantine until all possible danger has passed. The reputation of American meat is too good to jeopardize it by taking chances.

There has been a total cessation of the usual weekly exports since the middle of November, causing considerable loss to shippers and the steamship companies whose vessels sail from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore with cattle. The fifteen head of cattle shipped from New York last month were allowed to proceed to Mexico by special permission of the Mexican authorities.

The ports getting the advantage of the closure of the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are Boston and Portland, Me. Some years ago when Boston suffered from an outbreak of the foot and mouth disease, the shippers from that port, under a friendly arrangement with the exporters of New York who gave up to them a certain portion of their ship space, were able to send their cattle abroad by way of New York, but the reciprocal service does not seem to have been forthcoming on this occasion under reversed circumstances. The disappointment is the more severe as for several weeks there have been no indications of fresh cases in the New York counties still under quarantine regulations.

SANITARY MEAT INSPECTION IN HUNGARY

By Louis Rona, Editor The Butchers and Porkdressers' Journal, Budapest.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Following in the steps of Germany and the United States, Hungary has adopted a modern meat inspection system which protects consumers while also affording proper regulation for and protection to meat packers. The editor of the chief Hungarian meat trade journal furnishes The National Provisioner with a careful review of the new Hungarian regulations. It will be observed that they are in many respects similar to those of the United States, while the German freibank system is also incorporated, permitting the sale of meat under official restrictions which in this country would be consigned to the fertilizer tank.

Hungary, which possess such a great number—no less than 2,350—of public abattoirs, has just made some important reforms touching the establishment of abattoirs and regulation of the sanitary control of meat. The official journal of Hungary, the Budapesti Koezloeny, recently published the ministerial decree concerning the regulating of the veterinary and sanitary meat inspection service, based upon the law of 1888.

The section of the veterinary service of the Ministry of Agriculture has been working upon this matter for more than 15 years. The present minister, Dr. Darányi, who for ten years has stood at the head of this department, together with his collaborators—Mr. Lestyanszky, secretary of State; Mr. Csabay, ministerial councillor, chief of the section of the veterinary service, and Mr. Breuer, chief veterinary of the abattoirs of Budapest—have devoted themselves to the investigation of the best possible solution of this important question.

Throughout Hungary, public opinion is awaiting with interest the effect of a full enforcement of the decree. The veterinary press, as well as that of the affiliated industries, is occupying itself from more than one point of view with new conditions and improvements for the public health which must result from the application of this regulation. Here is some information on the subject of the regulations which will, I hope, interest the readers of The National Provisioner.

Public Abattoirs and Inspection Methods.

The decree consists of several chapters. Chapter 1 treats of public abattoirs, renounces the principle that each village, the income of which would be sufficient, relatively to the number of animals killed, to redeem the expenses of construction and maintenance, should be obliged to erect such a public abattoir. The small villages may associate for the construction of a common abattoir.

The slaughter of animals other than cattle, hogs and sheep—such as horses, for instance—may only take place in a special abattoir, which must be situated on an area attached to the public abattoir.

If a public abattoir is already in existence, the slaughter of all animals intended for public consumption can only take place in that establishment, except in cases where immediate slaughter is urgently necessary.

The decree prescribes that in the towns all animals destined for public consumption—butchers' and pork dressers' products—may only be killed in the public abattoirs, and that in case the abattoir lacks the necessary equipments for slaughter of all kinds of animals, the establishment shall be either enlarged and provided with the necessary premises, or be entirely reconstructed. These works must be executed within five years from August 1, 1908.

The premises of the public abattoirs must be as far as possible situated in the neighborhood of rivers provided with an abundance of water. If this is not possible, they must be always provided with water in sufficient quantity—wells or water mains—and a suitable sewage system.

In the villages where neither public nor private abattoirs exist the municipal council, after having conferred with the competent state or communal veterinary surgeon, shall indicate a suitable place for the slaughter of the animals. This place must be paved with brick or stone and enclosed, and besides this must be thoroughly cleaned after each use.

Chapter 2 treats of meat inspectors. It prescribes that the inspection of meat and animals shall be exclusively at the expense of the community. Consequently the communities (villages) are obliged to pay meat inspectors and to take care that they shall be replaced in case of absence.

Meat Inspectors and Re-inspection Requirements.

In the first place only veterinary surgeons can be nominated for meat inspectors; if there is not a veterinary surgeon in the place, the doctor is chosen, and in default of either veterinary surgeon or doctor, the community is obliged to hire a meat inspector who is to be equipped as this ordinance prescribes. In case such an inspector can not be obtained, the village or villages associated for the construction of an abattoir must within two years from the coming force of this decree instruct and pay a person nominated for this purpose. In the towns meat inspection may only be conducted by veterinary surgeons.

This same chapter treats also of reinspection. If the owner of the animal does not accept the decision of the meat inspector, a reinspection can be made. At Budapest this is done by a competent professor of the veterinary college, pending the nomination of the position of veterinary-in-chief of the metropolis. In the other towns or villages the work of the communal veterinary surgeon shall be controlled by the competent veterinary of the state. The reinspection shall be assured by the county or state veterinary surgeon.

In the case where the reinspection contradicts the opinion of the inspector, the expenses must be paid by the community. In the other case, these expenses shall be paid by the interested parties.

To insure the efficient training of laymen inspectors the veterinary surgeons of these abattoirs of sufficiently great importance which possess the necessary equipments will organize courses of instruction of one month duration. The maximum number of pupils shall be twenty. These abattoirs will be nominated as schools of instruction by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Chapter 3 treats of the ante-mortem inspection of animals. It regulates slaughter in cases of urgency, distinguishes public from private consumption and determines the length of time which the animals must rest before slaughter.

The slaughter of animals is treated in Chapter 4. Except in the cases of urgent slaughter and of Jewish ritual slaughter, the animals must be stunned before the blood is let out. Slaughter must take place during the day by natural light; but in cases of ritual slaughter the municipality can authorize night slaughter if the lighting necessary for a thorough examination is assured. Horses can only be slaughtered in presence of a veterinary surgeon.

Slaughter is forbidden if the animal is affected with anthrax, gangrene emphysematosa, oedema maligna, hemorrhagic septicemia, rabies, mucus, Borbone dei buffali (epidemic of buffaloes), red murrain (except for animals suspected of red murrain or suspected with being infected with it), peste bovine, tetanus or a suspicion of one of these diseases.

Slaughter is also forbidden in these cases: Sucking pigs, lambs, kids, less than four weeks old. Females in a condition of advanced pregnancy. Females within eight days of having given birth to young. In cases of urgent slaughter no account is taken of the last two prohibitions.

In cases when calves less than four weeks old, but more than eight days, are slaughtered

from necessity, their flesh shall only be sold for public consumption in the official butcher shops (freibank).

In cases of the diseases mentioned the veterinary inspector alone may operate; in the other cases the layman inspector has also the right of intervention. If the inspector is not a veterinary, he may only permit slaughter when he does not observe any symptoms of disease, or when the animal only exhibits some insignificant trouble which does not affect its general state of health.

Chapter 5 regulates the inspection of meat and organs of slaughtered animals. It is necessary to inspect with close attention these parts:

1. The blood.
2. The lymphatic glands of the head, of the upper part of the neck and region of the throat; the mucus membranes of the tongue, mouth and throat.
3. The lymphatic pulmonary, bronchial and mediastinal glands (cross section in the lower third of the lungs).
4. The pericardium and heart (longitudinal cut, opening the two chambers of the heart and dividing their septum in two parts).
5. The diaphragm.
6. The liver and its lymphatic glands.
7. The stomach, intestines, the mesenterium, their lymphatic glands as well as the fat adhering to them.
8. The spleen.
9. The kidneys and their lymphatic glands and the bladder.
10. The uterus, the vagina and the vulva, chiefly with animals which have given birth to young shortly before slaughter, where a vaginal flux has been observed and also when lesions are visible on the external surface of the uterus.
11. The udder and its lymphatic glands.
12. The muscles, the conjunctive tissue and the fatty tissue adhering to the bone; the joints, the pleura and peritoneum.

In suspected cases it is necessary to inspect also the lymphatic glands at the entrance of the breast, as well as the following lymphatic glands: *praescapularis*, *ileo-lumbalis*, *coccygis*, *poplitealis*, *cruralis*, *lumbalis*, *sub-brachialis* and *sternalis*.

In horned animals it is necessary to seek for tapeworm cysts in examining the tongue, the heart, the interior masticating muscles (a deep incision must be made in this latter case parallel to the jaw), as well as the visible parts of those pieces cut for sale.

If there is a suspicion of distomatosis hepatis, it is necessary to make a longitudinal incision in the superficial part of the liver, towards the stomach and the principal biliary duct, as well as a transverse cut near the lobus Spiegelii. The kidneys must be taken out of the enveloping fat.

In the case of calves the navel and the joints must be examined and in suspected cases these parts are to be cut open. The control of the tapeworm cysts must be carried out just as for the larger animals; but if the calf is less than six weeks old this need not be done. The inspection of the head and its lymphatic glands, if it is not necessary to seek for cysts, and also the inspection and extraction of the thoracic organs and of the kidneys, can be omitted in the case of calves, if there is not any suspicion of disease.

Methods of Inspecting Hogs, Sheep, Etc.

Hogs, except sucking pigs and small pigs under 20 kilos in weight, must be divided into two parts, by cleaving the vertebral column and head, and the fat must be taken away. The muscular parts which have been laid bare, especially the muscles of the overleg and belly, the diaphragm, the muscles between the ribs and those of the neck, the heart, the tongue and the epiglottis, must be inspected for tapeworms. If one can be assured that without doubt no cysts exist, the cleaving of the vertebral column and head can be neglected.

Sheep and goats' livers must always be inspected.

For lambs and kids it is not necessary to take out and inspect the thoracic organs, except in case disease is suspected.

(Concluded next week.)

METHODS OF CANNING MEATS

Points on the Proper Disposal of Defective Cans

The canning of meats and meat products is a profitable branch of the packing industry for those whose business is of a nature to warrant the establishment of such a department, and whose facilities are such that it can be properly and economically carried on. Meat canning has heretofore been in the hands of a few larger packers, but others as their trade develops are finding it a profitable feature of their industry.

During the past year there has been going on under the direction of Government experts a series of experiments in the meat canning line which will be of interest to all meat canners and to those contemplating such a development of their trade. Dr. C. N. McBryde, bacteriologist of the biochemic division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has made an investigation of the chief trouble with which canners are confronted, that of defective cans. Dr. McBryde has gone into the matter exhaustively, and his report is a valuable one for canners.

He finds that the majority of slow-leaking cans contain bacteria, which are likely to cause fermentation or putrefaction in the contents of the can. If subjected to a high temperature these "slow leakers" will develop into "swellers." He also finds that what are known as "short vacuum" cans, overstuffed cans or collapsed cans will not thus swell, provided there are no breaks in the tins. This swelling he finds is due to the formation of gases from fermentation, etc. He believes that the contents of slow-leaking cans are not a safe article of food, even if reprocessed.

His experiments and the conclusions he draws will be of interest to canners, whether they agree with him or not. In explaining the object of the investigation he says:

Object of the Investigation.

In the canning of meat food products the cans are subjected to various processes, in the course of which they are inspected from time to time for leaks or defects in the tins. In spite of all precautions a certain number of defective or leaking cans are nearly always detected during the process of canning, and these cans, unless they be re-processed, may constitute quite a loss to the packer. The regulations governing meat inspection permit the reprocessing of these defective cans, but require that this be done within a short interval after the original processing. This requirement is made in order to obviate all danger from the possible development of putrefactive changes within such cans as are to be reprocessed.

In the case of certain cans known as "slow leakers," where the defects or leaks are not detected as a rule until several days after the cans have been processed, the regulations require that the contents shall be condemned and tanked, or rendered into inedible fat and tankage. Prior to the issuance of the regulations, however, at one of the packing centres the question came up in connection with the canning of corned beef as to whether the contents of these slow-leaking cans might not be "worked over" with safety—that is, chopped or ground and mixed with other products of unquestioned soundness—and it was with a view to determining whether such a procedure should be allowed that the present investigation was undertaken.

To insure a better understanding of the experiments which were carried out in the course of the investigation it would seem desirable first to describe somewhat in detail the method of canning corned beef and also

to define some of the terms used in the canning industry.

Method of Canning Corned Beef.

The fresh meat is first chilled, and then cut and boned, after which it is put in pickle for twenty-five to thirty days. After the meat has been properly cured it is removed from the pickling vats, placed in open kettles with sufficient water to cover it, and cooked for twenty to forty-five minutes. The chief object of this preliminary cooking or par-boiling is to secure the shrinkage, which always occurs on heating, before the meat is placed in the cans. The meat is next trimmed, the gristle and superfluous fat being removed. After that it is run through a cutting machine and cut to the desired size, which varies for different-sized cans.

The meat is next fed into an automatic stuffing machine, the amount put into each can being roughly measured in a scoop. A small quantity of a liquid preparation known as "soup stock" is then added to each can. This soup stock, prepared by digesting fresh meat and bones, is simply a clear soup or consommé, and is added to fill up any spaces which may exist between the pieces of meat.

After it leaves the stuffing machine the can goes to a weigher, who weighs it and adds or takes off according to the weight. If the man who feeds the stuffing machine feeds in too much meat an "over-stuffed" can results, and if too little meat is put in, as sometimes happens, the can is liable to collapse under the vacuum, giving rise to what is known as a "collapsed" can.

After the can has been weighed and any necessary correction made in the weight, the top is wiped and the cap put in place and soldered under a rotary soldering machine. The can is next inspected for cap leaks, and these are repaired by hand. The can then goes to the vacuum machine, where it is exhausted of air, and the vent is sealed while the can is in this machine and in a vacuum. If, as sometimes happens, the air in the can is not all exhausted, a "short-vacuum" can results.

From the vacuum machine the cans are run out on a table and again inspected for leaks. The inspector examines the vent and feels the can for loose tin, and all cans found to be defective are thrown out. All body, cap and seam leaks in the defective cans are now repaired, the vents are opened, the cans are put back in the vacuum machine and the vents resealed under vacuum. If the can is a vent leaker it is not necessary, of course, to reopen the vent, and the can is simply replaced in the vacuum machine, the air exhausted and the vent resealed.

The cans are next "processed" or heated to a sufficiently high temperature to insure the preservation of their contents. Two methods of processing are employed, known as the retort process and the water process. In the retort method the cans are placed in strong iron or steel boilers, known as "retorts," which may be securely closed by means of bolts. In these retorts the cans are subjected to the action of steam under pressure. The temperature of the retorts varies from 215 deg. to 250 deg. F., and the cans are held in retorts for varying lengths of time, depending on the nature of the product and the size of the cans.

In the water process the cans are placed in large open kettles or tanks filled with water, which is maintained at the boiling point by means of steam pipes. The cans are kept in the boiling water for varying lengths of time, as in the retort method, depending upon the size of the can and the nature of the product.

Thoroughness of the Inspection.

After processing, the cans are placed in a spraying machine and sprayed with cold water. The cans are now inspected again, and all leakers found on this inspection are

classed as "do-overs," which in some establishments are repaired and reprocessed.

The cans are next passed through the washing machine, where they are immersed for several minutes in a strong solution of sodium hydrate (caustic soda) in order to remove the fat and grease from the outside, and are then passed on through a bath of hot water to remove the alkali. They now undergo another inspection, the inspector tapping the end of each can with a small brass or wooden mallet.

If the can emits a hollow sound it is thrown aside. All leakers found on this inspection are tanked. The cans are next painted and labeled. This part of the work is done by girls, who are quite expert in detecting leakers, so the cans really get another inspection while they are being painted and labeled.

The cans are now usually packed in cases and placed in stock. The men who do the packing, like the girls who do the labeling, are quite expert in detecting defective or leaking cans, so the cans undergo another inspection while they are being packed. The cases, as a rule, are not nailed up, and before shipment the cans are usually removed from the cases and given a final inspection before they are sent out on the market.

The operations of painting, labeling, wrapping and packing occupy several days, so that after the cans have been processed and washed it requires ordinarily from three to seven days to get them ready for shipment. The leakers which develop during this time are known as "slow leakers," and it is these cans with which we are especially concerned in the present investigation.

(To be continued.)

LIVESTOCK INTERESTS AND TARIFF.

In the coming discussion of tariff revision in Congress the livestock interests of the country will be found lined up against any removal of the existing tariff on livestock, hides or wool. They favor reciprocal legislation to open foreign markets, and the creation of an expert tariff commission. The American National Livestock Association at its recent annual convention announced its stand on these questions in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we are in favor of adequate and needed protection to all livestock and its products, including hides and wool; that we also approve such modification and adjustment of tariff relations with foreign countries, especially with Europe, as will increase our export trade in livestock, meat and meat products, by authorizing the Executive to make commercial agreements under maximum and minimum duties, to be fixed by Congress; and that the Executive should have the aid and advice of an expert tariff commission in preparing and negotiating such agreements, on which commission the livestock interests should have fair representation."

ARMOUR INCORPORATES IN GERMANY.

Armour & Company has been incorporated at Hamburg, Germany, to do business under German laws with a capital stock of one million marks. The company will hereafter conduct its business directly in Germany and throughout Continental Europe, instead of being represented by agents. The founders of the German company are: J. O. Armour, Chicago; William Henry, London; Henry Sullivan, London; James Morrow, Rotterdam; W. F. Waring, Hamburg, and A. H. Toecke, Frankfurt.

Watch page 48 for business chances.

TRADE GLEANINGS

J. O. Wall, R. D. Stubbs and L. Dance are to establish a fertilizer factory at Eatonton, Ga.

The Tulsa Packing Company, of Tulsa, Okla., are to make extensive changes in their plant.

The fertilizer plant of the J. Scott Dickey Company at Lancaster, Pa., has been sold at public auction.

The meat warehouse of the National Packing Company at Bastrop, La., has been destroyed by fire.

The laundry department of Morris & Co.'s packing plant at Kansas City, Kas., has been destroyed by fire.

John Taylor, head of the Taylor Provision Company, died at his home in Trenton, N. J., on February 10.

The East Buffalo, N. Y., live stock commission firm of C. F. Pfeiffer & Sons are to be declared voluntary bankrupts.

J. H. McClellan, Jr., and others are contemplating the establishment of a cottonseed oil mill at Columbus, Ga.

Henry Rothe, G. I. Wilson and Joe Ney are contemplating the establishment of a cottonseed oil mill at Hondo, Tex.

E. G. Dunn of Mason City, Ia., is interested in the establishment of a farmers' co-operative packinghouse at that place.

It is reported that the Zehner Bros. Packing Company of Toledo, Ohio, is to increase its capital stock from \$400,000 to \$750,000.

The oil mill and ginnery of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Arlington, Ga., has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$40,000.

The slaughterhouse and lard refinery of Samuel Brickman at Hornell, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

J. W. Sears of Wheeling, W. Va., has bought the sausage plant of H. C. Wert of Royland, Ohio, and will remove the plant to Wheeling.

Charles A. Fieldhouse, of the Buffalo, N. Y., livestock commission firm of Imhoff, Lauer, Fieldhouse & Company, died while at Lake Helen, Fla., on a trip for his health.

The fertilizer plant of the Taylor & Powell Fertilizer Company at Springfield, Tenn., which was destroyed by fire last August, has been rebuilt and put in operation.

Swift & Company are to erect an addition to their four-story branch at Birmingham, Ala., and will install a cold storage plant. Some \$20,000 will be spent on the work.

Hoth Bros., Ltd., of New Orleans, La., has incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock to operate an abattoir. The incorporators are: Charles A. Hoth, Harry E. Hoth and G. A. Hoth.

The Central Cotton Oil Company has been incorporated at Portland, Me., with a capital stock of \$100,000. The officers are: President, C. E. Eaton; treasurer, T. L. Croteau; all of Portland.

The J. D. Taylor Company, Ltd., of New Orleans, La., has incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock to deal in leather and wool. The incorporators are: J. D. Taylor, D. F. Harrison and L. B. Taylor.

The American Cordovan Leather Company organized by Utica (N. Y.) capitalists is to establish a tannery at Waterville, N. Y.

Messrs. Kay and Kowalsky of Utica are two of the parties interested.

The George Rupp Packing Company of Columbus, Ohio, has incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: George Rupp, C. Rupp, J. Blickendorfer, Joseph W. Stephen and Edward R. Wallace.

Ungar, Greenwald & Miller of New York City has incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to manufacture and deal in hides, skins, etc. The incorporators are: S. Ungar, M. D. Greenwald and M. M. Miller.

The Lykes Company, of Tampa, Fla., has incorporated with \$150,000 capital stock, to operate an abattoir. The officers are: President, H. J. Lykes; vice-president, J. M. Lykes; secretary-treasurer, T. M. Lykes.

Adler & Oberndorf, of Chicago, have incorporated with \$200,000 capital stock, to manufacture and deal in tallow, grease, glue, soap and fertilizers. The incorporators are: Herman Oberndorf, Arthur Aller and J. Lowenhaupe.

The oil mill and ginnery of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Arlington, Ga., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. The loss on buildings and machinery is placed at \$40,000. Some \$12,000 worth of seed was also destroyed.

Frederick B. Pope, of Augusta, Ga., is organizing a \$65,000 stock company to take over and operate the plant of the Pope Manufacturing Company at Washington, Ga. A cottonseed oil mill will be operated in conjunction with the plant.

The National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company has been formed with a capital stock of \$400,000, to conduct a wool warehouse at Chicago. The warehouse is to be built at 43d and Robey streets. The Chicagoans interested are: John H. Spoor and A. G. Leonard.

The Farmers' Protective Fertilizer Association has incorporated at Phoenix, Ariz., with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. It is the corporate rights of the company to sell and manufacture fertilizers in the State of New York and elsewhere. The incorporators are: A. L. Kennedy, Julius Hirschfeld and Leopold Balbach.

The Anderson Packing Company, of Sioux City, Ia., will hereafter be known as the Sioux City Packing Company, with an increased capital stock of \$100,000; the former capital being \$25,000. The following are the officers: President, C. H. Gates; vice-president, John W. Lutz; secretary-treasurer, Fred C. Gates.

NORTH PACKING & PROVISION CO.

The annual financial report of the North Packing & Provision Co., of Boston, for the year 1908 shows the following figures: Assets—Real estate and machinery, \$1,897,234; merchandise, \$2,360,882; cash and debt receivable, \$2,212,621. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$2,400,000; accounts payable, \$542,645; funded debt, \$1,000,000; floating debt, \$1,181,965; profit and loss, \$1,346,727; balance, \$6,470,737.

DEATH OF ARMOUR OFFICIAL.

James H. Northrup, assistant secretary of Armour & Company, died at his home in Chicago on Friday last. He had been in the employ of the company for 28 years, joining its staff at the age of twenty-one. He was a native of Rome, N. Y. The funeral ser-

vices, held on Saturday at Chicago, were largely attended by representatives of the company and of the trade.

DEATH OF PACKERS' SUPPLY MAN.

Edward S. Birkenwald, head of the S. Birkenwald Company, the big packers' supply house of Milwaukee, Wis., died at his home in that city last Wednesday. Mr. Birkenwald was born and brought up in Milwaukee and was prominently identified with many public and private interests there. He succeeded his father, S. Birkenwald, at the head of the Birkenwald Company at the death of the founder of the business, seven years ago, and continued its successful business up to the time of his last illness. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

ARGENTINE MEAT OUSTS AMERICAN.

Figures already printed showing the imports of frozen meats to Great Britain for 1908 show among other things that the Argentine chilled beef trade has displaced the North American product to a large extent in the eyes of the retailer. The difference in price is more than enough to reconcile the buyer to the difference in quality.

Heretofore the main source of British frozen meats was Australasia. But last year South America, mainly the Argentine Republic, shipped 4,796,201 carcasses of frozen beef and sheep, compared with 2,568,254 from Australasia including New Zealand. The figures below compare both classes and sources and are significant of the rising importance not only of Argentine meat exports, but also of the dependence of Great Britain more largely upon foreign than colonial supplies from sources south of the equator:

	Beef.	Sheep.	Total.
South America.....	1,533,298	3,262,903	4,796,201
Australasia ...	254,801	2,313,453	2,568,254
Total	1,788,099	5,576,356	7,364,455

PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF, CORN, GRO-CERIES, ETC.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., January 26, 1909. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for beef, corn," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office until 2 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, March 16, 1909, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with rolled barley, beef, mutton, bacon, corn, salt, coffee, sugar, tea, soap, baking powder, and other groceries. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian Warehouses at New York City, Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Omaha, Neb., and San Francisco, Cal.; the Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Wyo.; the Quartermaster, U. S. A., Seattle, Wash., and the postmasters at Tucson, Portland, Spokane and Tacoma. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid.

F. E. LEUPP,
Commissioner.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

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Waldeck Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; P. T. Fuller, G.
H. Hammond Co., Chicago; A. G. Glick, Brittain &
Company, Marshalltown, Iowa.

THE TARIFF AGITATION

The tariff commission convention which
met at Indianapolis this week gives promise
at least of being a step toward taking the
tariff making of this country very largely
out of politics. We might almost say that it
would do so, were it not for the tenacious
hold which Congress keeps upon this func-
tion, and which it is very loath to relinquish,
because there is "so much in it."

The tariff is perhaps more intimately con-
nected with every line of business in this
country than any other public question or
matter of legislation, and its effect is prop-
erly more far-reaching than that of any
other. It is true that the general public re-
gards discussions of the tariff question by
Congress as a serious kind of a joke. But
while making it the butt of ridicule there is

an undercurrent of resentment that many
of the large interests get more than their
share of the benefits conferred by the tariff
schedule.

If the indictment is true the public itself
is to blame for it. It makes a joke of a
thing which affects every business transac-
tion. Its importance is well demonstrated by
the present situation of business affairs in
this country. With a superabundance of
money, immense crops, orders for manufac-
turers just a little bit ahead but always out
of reach, we have a situation of what ought
to be actual prosperity stagnated by a con-
dition which seems illusive.

It is nothing but the tariff agitation which
is doing it. All of the big interests and
many of the smaller ones are holding back
waiting until the new tariff is settled, so
that they will know in one case whether they
will have to compete with the whole world
where they have heretofore enjoyed protec-
tion, and in the other case holding back in
the hope of buying cheaper raw materials
abroad—but holding back just the same and
creating stagnation.

These factors have always entered into our
consideration of the tariff problem. It hap-
pens every time that Congress undertakes to
revise the schedules. Then Congress plays
politics with this highly serious business
problem. The result is too much protection
in one place, too little in another, and a lot
of rot generally.

The business men who met at Indianapolis
this week—and among them were delegates
from the American Meat Packers' Associa-
tion—demand that a tariff commission shall
be appointed which shall consider the ques-
tion of tariff at all times, securing informa-
tion as to cost and selling prices on all
articles; to consider the cost of selling and
transportation in this country as against
European competitors; and generally to se-
cure and classify information about all arti-
cles as it should be done in a businesslike
way, to be transmitted to Congress. It is
not the idea that this commission shall have
any legislative power, but that it shall be a
collector of reliable and intelligent informa-
tion which shall guide our national legisla-
tors.

If this were done it would do away with
the decennial tariff agitation with its conse-
quent disturbance of business, unduly favored
interests would have a hard road to hoe, and
those which now get the worst of it would
have some chance of a hearing. It sounds
idealistic, but that is the goal for which the
tariff commission convention is working, and
it is to be hoped that Congress will take
the convention just as seriously as the busi-
ness men who compose it intend that it shall
be taken.

STATE MEAT INSPECTION

It is stated that there will be no State
meat inspection law enacted at the present
session of the California legislature. Recent
disclosures have caused it to be admitted that
local regulation of meat plants which do not
come under government inspection was badly
needed. But because the fear is prevalent
that a State law would favor the larger
packers against the smaller ones, it has been
decided not to push it through, but to let
conditions remain for the present as they are
in that State.

It is claimed that if the law were passed,
putting the cost of State inspection on
those inspected, it would drive small slaugh-
terers out of business and leave the field to
the big packers. So it has been decided to
wait until California is "better prepared to
bear the burden of meat inspection," as one
advocate of delay puts it. Meanwhile the
government continues to inspect all meat
entering into interstate or foreign trade from
California, and all plants in that State which
do an interstate business, in a thorough
fashion which cannot but react in favor of
the products of those plants as against un-
inspected local concerns. Which would make
it appear as though the "little fellows" were
not exactly benefiting themselves by induc-
ing a policy of delay.

FEARFUL LEGISLATORS

An incident illustrating the peculiar po-
litical motives inspiring legislators upon oc-
casion took place in the Nebraska State legis-
lature last week. There was a bill before
the House providing that the State land com-
missioner might lease the mineral rights on
unoccupied State school lands for the re-
moval of sand, gravel, etc. The bill was
apparently all right and was on its way to
an easy passage when some suspicious in-
dividual suggested that if it became a law a
certain big packing company might be able
to monopolize the supply of silica in the
State for the manufacture of soap, washing
powders, etc.

The minute this member hoisted the
"trust" bogie there was a stampede, and a
bill which apparently merited enactment was
quickly defeated. Many members who had
already voted "yes" changed their votes to
"no" in the panic rush. There appeared to
be no facts and no legitimate argument on
which to base this sudden change of front.
It was simply a case of political fright over
a phantom monopoly. The joke was on the
timid legislators when it was learned that
the State school fund had been deprived of
revenue simply to spite a concern which al-
ready owned enough square miles of this
particular soap material to last it for genera-
tions.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

DRESSED HOGS FOR NEW YORK.

A Western pork packer looking toward the New York market for an outlet for his surplus product asks The National Provisioner for points concerning the demands of the New York trade in dressed hogs. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please give us information concerning shipments to the New York market? How is the hog dressed and how should the weights run? Do we stand any chance with our Western hogs against the near-by stuff? Any points you can give will be appreciated.

The New York dressed hog comprises the whole hog with the entire bowels removed, including the plucks. The feet are left on, and also the head is intact; the leaf lard and kidneys are left in, and the hams are not faced.

These hogs must be thoroughly cleansed outside and in, and all black spots on the skin taken out, which can be done with a Bunsen burner and knife. Direct the blaze on the spot until the cuticle loosens; it can then be removed by the knife, being scraped off. Any hair left by the scraper or polisher can thus also be removed, as around the feet and head.

The hogs should weigh 50 to 80 lbs. and 80 to 110 lbs. dressed, catch weight, and must be thoroughly chilled, and the cars iced as frequently as required en route. Customers will take the weights according to their requirements at the same prices. Nothing but good, straight hogs should be shipped; poor, scalawag stuff finds but poor sale, and may be seized by the health authorities.

A good idea is to attach a weight tag (card) to each pig.

A well-ventilated car is preferable, as the hind feet oftentimes become slimy en route in a badly-ventilated car. Care should be taken to use string strong enough to carry the hog, and it should be securely tied, so that none may fall to the floor in transit, and consequently become more or less mussed.

A uniform clean bunch of hogs will sell quickly at top price at almost any time in New York, as there are many packers who do not kill who are on the lookout for desirable material. Western hogs properly handled and of good quality find as ready a sale as Jersey pigs; in fact, they are equally as good.

Roasting pigs weigh from 10 to 15 lbs., and are dressed as above, but not opened up any more than necessary to remove the entrails. These pigs are "set" with the fore and hind feet underneath before being chilled, the feet being skewered together through the belly and brisket. They may be packed in boxes of the right size. During the holiday season heavier pigs are in demand.

THE COOKING OF SAUSAGES.

An inquiry received by The National Provisioner from a butcher who is just extending his business to include sausage making asks for general points concerning the proper method of cooking sausages. The first requisite for successful and profitable sausage making is the proper equipment. And manufacturers nowadays provide every pos-

sible labor-saving appliance and all equipment calculated to bring the best results and to get the greatest profit out of the products.

In cooking the best method, that almost universally used, is that requiring water-jacketed kettles with the necessary steam and water connections by which the temperature may be regulated. These kettles have a double shell extending around the bottom, sides and ends, and allow the water to circulate through this space, thus insuring an equal distribution of heat throughout the contents of the kettle. With these a uniformly cooked sausage is obtained. Kettles of this description may be obtained in different forms and sizes with capacities of fifty gallons and upward.

The time required for cooking sausages varies with their nature. This is a point that must be taken up when each variety of product is considered. However, there are some points which apply to cooking in general, particularly with reference to saving the grease and fats which boil out of sausages while cooking. These should be carefully skimmed off and saved. If not impregnated too strongly with the spice odors, small portions may be added from time to time to rendered lard. If the skimmings should, however, be too highly spiced or aromatic, their proper place is in with the grease.

Skimmed grease from cooking vat or kettle has always more or less water removed with it. This mixed water and grease should be separated at the earliest possible moment, for when they remain in this condition, even for a very short time, the mixture becomes sour or fermented, thus destroying the availability of the grease for lard. If not convenient to separate this at once, the mixture may be held in good condition for a limited period by keeping it hot; but the sooner separated, the better will be the condition of the grease.

BOILER CAPACITY IN LARD PLANT.

The following inquiry has been received:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can I render lard with a boiler developing from 10 to 15 lbs. of steam? If so, how long ought it to take to do the rendering in a steam-jacketed kettle of 75 gallons capacity?

It is to be feared that the boiler capacity mentioned would not be sufficient for the purpose mentioned. In rendering kettle lard a temperature as high as 260 degrees F. is called for at one point in the process, and a boiler showing a gage pressure of 15 pounds would come nowhere near developing such a temperature in the kettle. Boiler capacity capable of developing at least 30 lbs. at the gage is necessary for lard rendering, and it would be better to have 50 to 60 lbs. pressure.

TO GET A GOOD JOB.

Want a good position? Watch page 48 for the chances offered there.

"C-Q-D"

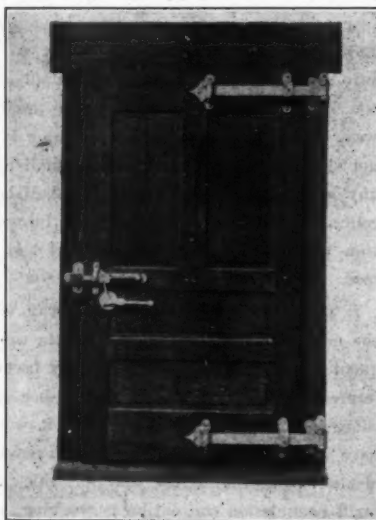
In the wireless telegraphy code "C-Q-D" is the signal of distress. In packinghouse and cold storage construction it's the signal that the insulation is distressing the plant manager and the chief engineer.

"Give us more cold air," yells the manager. "Can't do it," says the engineer, "I'm pumpin' her hard now, but your insulation's no good. If I gave you 10-tons more refrigeration it would leak right out. Your insulation won't hold it."

If "STAR" corkboard had been used, there would have been no need of the "C-Q-D" distress signal.

Ask for prices and booklet.

UNITED CORK COMPANIES
HOBOKEN, N. J.



ONE OF OUR DOORS.

We also make a door with an automatic trap for the meat rail, and all kinds of Ice and Refrigerator Doors, Ice Chutes, etc.

THE DOOR'S THE THING!

Yes, sir. If a packinghouse manager wants to obtain capacity from his refrigerating equipment he's got to install a door that will hold the cold air in. But that's only one consideration.

He's also got to install a door that'll stand the gaff and won't break down under the constant banging and slamming inflicted on it by over-zealous beef luggers. But this isn't all.

He's got to install a door whose hinges and fasteners are made of Al hardware and none of that "tinfoil stuff painted in water colors." A look at the hinges and fasteners on a Jones Door sometimes convinces a prospective purchaser; a trial always convinces him that it's the best to be had.

Here's the reason:

Our Doors Have Stood the Test for years.

**JONES COLD STORE
DOOR CO.**

HAGERSTOWN MARYLAND

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

BRECHT LARD MACHINERY.

In reviewing the activities of the Brecht Butchers' Supply Company during the past year in a recent issue of The National Provisioner an officer of the company spoke especially of the success achieved by the company in equipping lard refining plants. The company has equipped many of these plants and has met with gratifying success in every instance. Refiners have not hesitated to express their gratification at the results, as their letters to the company show.

Some months ago The National Provisioner printed a description of the model provision plant and lard refinery of A. Gobel, of Brooklyn, with illustrations. After eight months of operation of this plant Mr. Gobel writes as follows:

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1909.
Brecht Butcher Supply Co.,
New York.

Gentlemen: The object of this letter is to tell you how much I am pleased with the lard machinery you installed in my plant about eight months ago. The results are wonderful, and I consider it the acme of perfection. If convenient, refer your customers to me and I shall be glad to inform them that the machinery works very satisfactorily.

Yours very truly,

A. GOBEL.

The following is a letter from a packer for whom the Brecht Company recently installed a lard refining plant:

Newark, N. J., Jan. 27, 1909.
Brecht B. S. Co.,
New York.

Gentlemen: Regarding the lard plant purchased from and installed complete by you, viz., steam tank, open kettle, cooling cylinders, etc., we beg to advise that everything is working most satisfactorily. Are very glad indeed that we took this step and installed said plant. Although for many years our lard has had an excellent reputation, still we consider this a move forward and now feel that we are thoroughly up to date in the manufacture of lard.

Yours very truly,

C. M. BAILEY & CO.

A BOOM FOR "BOSS" MACHINES.

The erecting engineers of The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. have just returned from Dayton, Ohio, where they started a new "Boss" hog killing outfit at the Chas. Sucher Packing Co. plant. This outfit, consisting of "Boss" jerkless hog hoist with bleeding rail and "Boss" steel hog scraper, both driven by electric motors, proved its perfect work right from the start. Mr. Sucher, an experienced man in his line, has built up his extensive business by hard work, close attention to the wants of the trade and by adopting modern methods to improve the quality of his product.

SAUSAGE FLOUR ON TRIAL.

For the purpose of satisfying every packer and sausage maker as to the merits of "Cream Binder" flour the H. A. Born Packers Supply Co., of Chicago, offers to send to any applicant free of charge a trial drum of this flour. The packer can then make his own test and discover just what merits this product has. The manufacturers are willing to risk the experiment.

STAR CORKBOARD REASONS.

In a booklet entitled "Cold Facts Concerning Star Corkboard Insulation," issued by the United Cork Companies of Hoboken, N. J., is to be found a summary of the reasons claimed by the company for the superiority of Star corkboard insulation of cold stores, packers' coolers, butchers' boxes, etc. The reasons given are:

First.—It provides the maximum amount of protection, because it embodies the largest proportion of a material, viz.: "air," whose conductivity is the minimum. Second.—It affords compact construction, thereby occupying a minimum of space. Third.—It has no capillarity and resists moisture, and hence undergoes no alteration in its insulating properties, remaining permanently efficient. Fourth.—It is non-absorbent in itself, does not require expensive protection, and therefore is the most durable and will not disintegrate or decay. Fifth.—It is odorless, sanitary, germ and vermin proof. Sixth.—It is cheapest to install because it can safely be entrusted to any ordinary mechanic. Seventh.—It does away with the expense of continued repair work. It will last as long as your building.

CLEANLINESS IN SAUSAGE MAKING.

Meat men know that they must be up to date to be successful nowadays. Most of the packers and butchers have been making many valuable improvements in their sausage plants, and one of the most important improved machines put in these plants is the

latest Sanitary "Buffalo" Silent Meat Cutter. This latest machine is made so that not a particle of meat can work out of the bowl. The bowl, lapping over the ring, makes it impossible for any meat, water or other matter to get underneath the machine, where it is liable to remain and get foul.

Also the Buffalo Silent Cutter with mixer attached does the work in ONE operation. The meat is therefore handled less than any other way of cutting, which adds to the cleanliness of sausage making. The cutter cuts and mixes the meat at one time, and when it is taken out it is ready for the filler. This cutter is one of the most sanitary pieces of machinery ever put in a sausage room.

The importance of these valuable improvements has been shown by packers substituting this new model Sanitary cutter for old ones. There is no machine in use that demands more attention as far as cleanliness is concerned than a sausage meat cutter, and the invention of this machine is certainly appreciated by all interested in the sausage business.

WANT KERBER FOR MAYOR.

There is a boom on to nominate Secretary Wm. A. Kerber of the Kerber Packing Company, of Elgin, Ill., for mayor of that city. Mr. Kerber and his brother, Charles Kerber, are probably the two best known and most popular men in Elgin. It is said Mr. Kerber will not allow his name to be used.

Watch page 48 for business openings.

80 PAGES ON LUBRICATION



New, fresh information on the modern practice of graphite lubrication. Tells what graphite has done, what it will do, what you can do with it. Copy 38-C FREE.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., JERSEY CITY, N.J.

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Coats, Frocks, Aprons, Towelings and Caps.

Quality, Material and Workmanship Second to None.

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let us submit prices and samples. : : :

HIGHEST QUALITY
AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

185 E. Van Buren St.

CHICAGO.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Glens Falls, N. Y.—The Glens Falls Dairy Company has incorporated with \$35,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: F. Herold, S. B. Goodman and B. Champlin.

Newark, N. J.—George Virtue & Company has incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock to deal in butter, cheese and eggs. The incorporators are: George Virtue, Samuel Brook and I. A. Braun.

Huntington, Ark.—The Huntington Ice and Cold Storage Company has incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: John Bach, William Fene, M. Hayes and others.

Milan, Tenn.—The Milan Ice and Coal Company has organized with \$15,000 capital stock and will establish a 10-ton ice plant and 100-ton storage house. W. H. Coley, president.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The Syracuse Ice Cream Company has incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. A \$16,000 plant will be erected. Those interested are: S. F. Dennis, E. C. Sutton and Alexander Hoefler.

Biscoe, N. C.—The Ice and Cold Storage Company has incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock to manufacture and sell ice. The incorporators are: A. W. Capel, J. R. Page, Frank Page and W. C. Capel.

Rutherford, N. J.—The Elycroft Dairy has incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: Sanford D. Ely, Addison Ely and A. Ely, Jr.

Buechel, Ky.—The Buechel Ice, Coal and Storage Company has incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: William D. Lynam, Charles J. Fegenbush, Jacob G. Hikes, William F. Fegenbush, Edward Buechel and John H. Morgan.

Toms River, N. J.—The Toms River Ice Company has incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: John P. Hames, Charles B. Mathis and C. Falkenburgh. The company is to manufacture ice, cold storage, etc.

Shawnee, Okla.—The Blue Ribbon Creamery and Ice Company has incorporated with \$7,500 capital stock. The directors are: J. R. Greenlers, H. B. Chase, L. E. Chase and C. E. Stanoard.

Gary, Ind.—The W. A. Cain Supply and Artificial Ice Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Chicago, Ill.—The W. H. Collins Ice Cream Company has incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to manufacture ice cream and milk products.

Chicago, Ill.—The Suburban Pure Ice Company has incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock to deal in ice and operate a cold-storage plant. The incorporators are: L. E. Stanley, G. R. Earnest and W. D. Norton.

Springfield, Mass.—The J. L. Legein Ice Cream Company has incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock. The officers are: President, J. L. Legein; treasurer, W. J. Holland.

Nixon, Tex.—The Nixon Ice Company has incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: Charles T. Nagle, Raymond T. Nagle and A. W. Norton.



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GIANT Insulating PAPER

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NEPONSET

**THE Strongest—Thickest—
Most Water and Air-proof
Insulating Paper made. Send for
samples and make your own tests.**

F.W. BIRD & SON MAKERS
East Walpole, Mass.



ICE NOTES.

Brady, Tex.—T. H. Marsden is to build an ice factory at this point.

Orange, Tex.—It is reported that a \$15,000 ice plant is to be established here.

Rosenburg, Tex.—The ice plant constructed at this place is nearing completion.

Piqua, Ohio.—The Lange Brewery Company is to install a 50-ton ice plant.

Williamsport, Pa.—Ernest L. Teeter is to open a cold-storage plant at this place.

Charlestown, Miss.—C. G. Cossar is contemplating the erection of an ice plant here.

Rural Retreat, Va.—W. G. Delp is contemplating the establishment of an ice plant.

Scotland, S. D.—Homar Thompson has bought out the ice business of Charles Sanford.

Somerset, Pa.—Edwin Collins of Squirrel Hill is to erect a 15-ton ice plant at this place.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Frontier Ice Company is to erect a \$30,000 ice-manufacturing plant here.

Fredonia, N. Y.—J. & R. C. Hall have bought out the ice business of A. P. Sloan at this place.

Tarboro, N. C.—The Consolidated Ice Company is installing a plant in the old dye house property.

Litchfield, Minn.—D. B. Lounsbury and E. Carter have bought the ice business of J. A. Happ, Jr.

Schulenberg, Tex.—G. A. Baumgarten and others are contemplating the establishment of an ice plant here.

Ebensburg, Pa.—The Ebensburg Light, Heat and Power Company is to add an ice plant to its equipment.

Halifax, Nova Scotia.—It is reported that local capitalists are to establish a \$500,000 cold storage plant here.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The East Tennessee Brewing Company is to enlarge its ice plant and install a cold storage.

Atlanta, Ga.—The ice plant and machinery of the Union Dairy Company is to be sold at auction on February 25.

Lewisburg, Tenn.—The Lewisburg Light and Power Company is to erect an ice plant here. S. T. Hardison, president.

Baudette, Minn.—The Haume Brewing Company's cold storage house here has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$3,500.

Northfield, Minn.—Fremouw Bros. & Christian have bought out the ice business conducted by the late A. R. Manning.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Crystal Ice Company has received a building permit for the erection of an ice factory here.

Piqua, Ohio.—The Peckham Coal and Ice Company of Troy, Ohio, has announced that it will erect a 70-ton ice plant at this place.

Poteau, Okla.—The Commercial Club of this place has purchased from Mr. Brewer of Centralia, Ill., a \$15,000 ice and cold-storage plant.

Birmingham, Ala.—Swift & Company are to erect a four-story building and install a cold storage plant here. About \$20,000 will be spent.

Anderson, S. C.—The Anderson Ice Company are to increase the capacity of their plant and establish a bottling plant to be run in connection.

Watch Page 48 for Bargains



Catalogs

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Finest **ICE TOOLS** Quality

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Beatrice, Neb.—The Beatrice Poultry and Cold Storage Company is making extensive alterations and additions to its plant. About \$6,000 will be spent.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Company has purchased a site and will erect an eight-story cold-storage and freezing plant.

Denton, Tex.—J. N. Raynor has purchased the Denton Milling Company ice plant, valued at about \$20,000, and will move it to Farmersville, Commerce or Wolfe City.

Laconia, N. H.—The Independent Ice Company has been organized here by Henry B. Clow and Thomas J. Gray. The company is to erect 30,000-ton houses on Lake Panguis.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—A \$75,000 company is to be organized to take over the plant of the Parkersburg Ice Company which was burned recently. A new building will be erected.

Macon, Ga.—It is planned to convert the plant of the Macon Sanitary Dairy Company into an ice and cold-storage plant. J. D. Kinnett, C. J. Kinnett and T. N. Baker are interested.

Savannah, Ga.—The Savannah Ice and Storage Company has changed its name to the Hygenia Ice and Storage Company, and was incorporated. J. G. Nelson, J. C. Postell, V. G. Shreck.

Baltimore, Md.—The Gardner Dairy Company will expend about \$150,000 in additions and improvements to its plant. An ice cream factory and 10,000 gallon storage house will be installed.

Albany, N. Y.—The Albany Refrigerating and Warehouse Company has passed into the control of the Hygienic Ice and Refrigerating Company. It is planned to entirely renovate the plants of both companies.

Washington, Ga.—Frederick B. Pope, of Augusta, Ga., is organizing a \$65,000 stock company to take over and operate the plant of the Pope Manufacturing Company at this point. An ice plant will form part of the equipment.

Salem, Ohio.—The Citizens' Ice Company has absorbed the McNab Ice Company and the Tolerton Ice Company. The officers are: President, E. W. Silver; vice-president, W. D. Smith; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Tolerton; general manager, H. A. Tolerton.

Angola, Ind.—The Angola Commercial Club has concluded a contract with the United Machine Company of Detroit, manufacturers of refrigerating and artificial ice plants, to move its plant here. The company agrees to erect a building 50 x 300 feet.

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A CHINESE GOVERNMENT ABATTOIR.

In 1905 the Chinese Government decided to erect a large slaughterhouse with refrigerating plant in Tsingtau, a town of some importance on the East Coast, about 200 miles north of Shanghai, from plans prepared by the Imperial Board of Works. The refrigerating machinery was supplied by A. Borsig, of Berlin, Germany, the remainder of the abattoir machinery and appliances being ordered from Beet & Henkel, of Cassel, Germany. A sulphur dioxide refrigerating machine was installed, driven by a steam engine, as the most economical power for a slaughterhouse, says Ice and Cold Storage of London.

Steam for driving the engine, as well as for the requirements of the slaughterhouse, is provided by a boiler with two corrugated tubes, and having a heating surface of 480 square feet, an evaporation of from 1,600 to 2,000 lbs. per hour at a pressure of 114 lbs. per square inch. A second boiler of the same size is provided as a reserve. The steam engine, which is coupled direct to the com-

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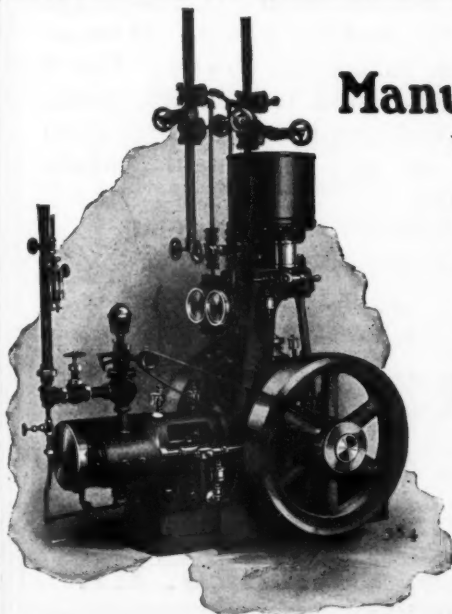
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pressor, has a cylinder $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, with a stroke of 20 in., and makes 105 revolutions per minute. The normal working load is 35 b. h. p., and a maximum of 50 b. h. p. The engine is fitted with an injection condenser, and the exhaust steam can also be passed through a heater for providing hot water for the slaughterhouse, or the engine can exhaust direct into the air.

The sulphur dioxide refrigerating machine has a capacity of about four tons of refrigeration, and serves to cool down an ante-room of 640 square feet, 15 ft. high, to $43-46^{\circ}$ F., a cold chamber of 1,560 square feet, 12 ft. high, to $36-39^{\circ}$ F., and, further, to produce about 10 cwt. of clear ice per hour. As it was necessary to use sea water, the coils of the condenser are made of copper, which is permissible with a SO_2 machine.

The cooling of the rooms is affected by a rain air cooler on the Borsig system, with steps arranged in the form of a cascade, and the advantages of this cooler have been par-

ticularly evident at Tsingtau. The cold storage rooms being separated from the engine-room by a passage, the air cooler is arranged above the ante-room, and the fan is coupled direct to an electromotor.

The moisture absorbed in the air cooler is removed by a brine concentrator. The concentrated brine passes through two heat exchange apparatus, in which the weak brine is circulated, and consequently the concentrated brine flows out in a fairly cold state, while the weak brine is considerably heated before entering the concentrator. Arrangements are also made for filtering and clarifying the brine as required.

Ice is produced in a tank in which the evaporating coils are placed. The ice is clear with the exception of a small core, owing to the use of mechanical agitation.

The supply of cooling water offered peculiar difficulties, owing to the fact that no water can be obtained for two hours in the middle of the day. The cooling water is, therefore,

arranged to flow from the submerged condenser to a reservoir, from which the steam condenser takes its injection water. A portion of the water is lifted by means of a centrifugal pump to a high level reservoir, from which it can be run to the condenser, and thus it is possible to maintain operation.

On account of the great importance of this installation to the colony itself, as well as for supplying provisions to the German fleet, a second refrigerating machine of the same size has been ordered as a reserve, so that there shall not be any possibility of loss while repairs are in progress or on account of any accident to the machinery.

LONDON'S COLD STORAGE PLANTS.

According to W. Weddel & Co.'s review of the British frozen meat trade for 1908 there are twenty-eight refrigerating plants in the City of London, with a total capacity of 154,908,000 pounds.

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☞ Absolutely pure and free from moisture and all foreign substances. Possesses low boiling point, therefore the greatest cold producing and ice making power. **Manufactured solely from a mineral base.** Every cylinder subject to *your* most rigid test before using. ☞ Descriptive booklet, with testimonials, furnished upon request. ☞ Stock depots at all convenient points throughout the United States.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Slightly Variable Markets—Radical Change in Prices Improbable—Only Moderate Speculation—Slow Export Demands—Not Large Consignments—Probable Increase of Western Stocks.

The hog products markets have shown only ordinary fluctuations in prices, for the week, unaccompanied by radical features of supply and demand.

There has been probably some further accumulation of supplies of meats and lard at Chicago and Middle West packing points, because of diminished consignments to European markets and conservative new foreign demands. But stocks are not piling up in degree to awaken concern over market prices. Indeed expectations of many trade sources are of markets more in favor of selling interests than those at present, as results from less than usual productions and expected increased demands.

As it looks to us, there is just sufficient supply accumulating for a comfortable feeling concerning protecting future needs for consumption in home and foreign markets, and not a stock large enough for depression. It is not clear, however, from present surroundings of the market that markedly bullish movements would be successful, whatever may develop from expected lessened productions.

There had been some interference with hog marketing in the early part of the week, severe storms over the West; the unsettled markets for the hog products came about at that time. Subsequent large hog marketing implied only forwarding of de-

layed stock and should not have led to some trade impressions of "larger supplies of marketable hogs in farmers' hands than had been generally regarded as probable."

It looks to us as if the hog marketing would soon become of materially reduced proportions, and that it would not be particularly large again for a few weeks; therefore that there would be an opportunity to handle the products stocks to better advantage, although radical markets in favor of sellers look improbable.

It seems likely that the lard production will continue to suffer in marked degree and that there will be somewhat lessened productions of meats. The late increase in the world's visible lard supply would be much better controlled for firmness as to prices if the future hog supply turns out diminished lard supplies, as expected at present it will.

We are now falling behind the exports of last year of both meats and lard. But as last year's export movements were made up to some extent through pressure of shipments from the general conditions of business in European and home markets they should not stand as a fair comparison with the temper for outward movements this season.

There is no question of indifferent buying of the European markets at our packing points, just now, because of which there is inability to make market prices more secure than they are at present.

The situation in the Continental and United Kingdom markets appears to be one of getting along with as little surplus outside stock as possible, and their depending, as permitted at this season of the year, upon

home productions more than ordinarily. Besides, business conditions everywhere on the other side are not awakening in marked degree from late depression.

The early opening of inland navigation upon the Continent will probably induce freer buying thence upon English as well as American markets of general food and manufacturing supplies. But it may be doubted that normal activity will be had in general foreign markets until American markets are regulated for activity.

It seems unlikely to us that good, healthy general business conditions could come about this side of the fall months, but that there will be some restoration of confidence in buying and distributing general merchandise immediately with the opening of the spring season.

It must be considered, however, that it would not require more than moderately increased business upon that which has been had for several months for making the lighter supply positions this season effective for stronger trading prices.

The fact that shortened season's supplies of some food products, notably of hog products, has had only moderate weight, thus far, in considering market prices for them, has been only because of the less than usual rate of vitality to business in European and American markets.

There has been some interference in distributions of hog products, for the week, in our home markets by hard weather conditions. Better weather is likely to enliven all home demands.

There is a good deal of interest in the rate of consumption of compounds, which is

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steadily using exceptionally large quantities of cotton oil and stearine. The fact that distributors of compounds are careful as new buyers of the compounds has no especial significance; they are taking old contract deliveries of compounds promptly and necessarily for the large needs of consumers. It is apparent that it is a question of only a short time for resumption of active buying of the compounds by distributors.

The compounds will probably hold up very well in price, on prospective costs of cotton oil and stearine, even if these raw material products are not further excited in market situations.

The compounds are now selling at about their ordinary difference with pure lard, and would probably maintain active consumption for a protracted time even if the pure lard does not come up to some expectations of its future prices. Unquestionably there would be an even greater business in compounds if the pure lard market should become sensitive for even higher prices.

The speculation in hog products has been for the week, of a narrow order as concerns new trading interest. The disposition has been more to protect old deals, in liquidating a "long" interest, or in covering "short" sales. The speculators seem to be waiting winding up of active hog marketing and improved foreign market situations for the products. The May and July options are almost exclusively traded in.

It will be observed that the corn market is holding up remarkably well, and that it is taking the course that seemed likely to us it would take this season, whereby the live stock supplies of the country would steadily show short weights and the grain more than ordinarily marketed direct.

It looked improbable to us that the farm-

ers would this season as freely feed corn as they did last season, when they lost money compared with direct market prices for the grain and prices of hogs.

The hog prices are, of course, higher this year than they were last year, but corn prices are quite as satisfactory as hog prices, while the farmer is influenced by the nice grade of the grain he has to sell and feels that he can hold his supplies if market prices should be temporarily against him, while convinced that he could find a market ultimately in his favor for the grain.

On our belief of the future corn market we felt convinced in the fall season that hog products markets would for the winter season be well supported, as they have been, and that some bearish views that had been held by trade sources would be found out of line with developments.

The average weight of hogs marketed at Chicago last week was 205 lbs., against 204 lbs. in the previous week, 212 lbs. in 1908, and 223 lbs. in 1907.

Estimated Chicago stocks 24,000 bbls. contract pork; 66,000 tierces contract lard (53,040 tes. February 1); 26,500,000 pounds ribs (25,078,693 pounds February 1).

In New York light business in pork at steady prices. Sales: 125 bbls. mess, \$17.25 @ 17.50; 200 bbls. short clear, \$18.50 @ 20.75; family, \$18 @ 19. Western steam lard is slow and unsettled in price; quoted \$9.80 @ 9.85. City steam lard is firm at \$9.50. The compounds are unsettled; quoted at 7% @ 7 1/2 c, chiefly at 7% @ 7 1/2 c. In city meats moderate trading; pickled bellies 8% @ 9 1/4 c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

BEEF.—English demand for tierced lots is slow. Home wants of barreled are moderate-

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, February 13, 1909, as shown by H. M. Schwarzschild's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Cake.	Oil.	Cottonseed.	Bacon and Ham.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.	Pkgs.
Bovic, Liverpool	2250	25	4762	118	140	575	923	6955	
Campania, Liverpool			1379	1370		101	35	225	1583
*Minnetonka, London		635		556			56	75	4007
Majestic, Southampton				521					2000
*Philadelphia, Southampton				494					1225
*Columbia, Glasgow	725	300	1171		449	100	450	253	
Toronto, Hull			100	1379	150	102	4206	11732	
Terence, Manchester				327			1145	12965	
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, Hamburg		825			330	100	1520	4825	
Zeeland, Antwerp	5929	75	669		35	355	916	9210	
Lakonia, Antwerp	13489							500	
La Bretagne, Havre						5			
Californie, Bord., Havre & Dunk.		150					373	1320	
Calabria, Marseilles		500		1354					
Venezia, Mediterranean		1800		20	25	80	76	400	
Martha Washington, Mediterranean		6204		24	280	12	10	1200	
Neckar, Mediterranean		2045					85	550	
Deutschland, Mediterranean		174		59				300	
Europa, Mediterranean				30			675	429	
Duca de Genova, Mediterranean.		100							
Total	22393	12833	1479	11382	1752	1242	1408	10679	59184
Last week	3750	5596	339	10357	440	2562	839	7880	52379
Same time in 1908	14707	↑	10063	604	1119	1377	8581	75838	

4,611 pkgs. butter. *Cargo estimated by steamship company. †No record.

ly active. Fair degree of supplies keep the market rather in buyers' favor. Quotations: City extra India mess, tes., \$24 @ 24.50; barreled mess, \$10.50 @ 11; family, \$15.50 @ 15.75; packet, \$14 @ 15.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended Feb. 13, 1909, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.			
To—	Week Feb. 13, 1909.	Week Feb. 15, 1908.	From Nov. 1, 1908, to Feb. 13, 1909.
United Kingdom	1,133	1406	12,225
Continent	440	510	5,982
So. & Cen. Am.	217	381	4,843
West Indies	1,031	1,714	20,053
Br. No. Am. Col.	50	1	5,789
Other countries	10	50	49
Totals	2,921	3,062	48,941

MEATS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom	10,399,875	7,664,025	142,496,926
Continent	819,525	1,517,678	11,725,679
So. & Cen. Am.	190,300	219,350	1,788,100
West Indies	96,940	217,473	3,347,435
Br. No. Am. Col.	.....	.....	41,835
Other countries	9,000	.....	37,900
Totals	11,515,640	9,618,526	159,437,575

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom	4,412,500	5,631,611	98,932,856
Continent	2,955,579	8,425,273	88,417,204
So. & Cen. Am.	148,100	1,032,700	4,850,250
West Indies	603,182	1,114,654	9,686,939
Br. No. Am. Col.	3,255	3,750	156,383
Other countries	25,500	.....	227,950
Totals	8,238,116	16,213,188	202,271,582

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork. Barrels.	Meats. Pounds.	Lard. Pounds.
New York	2,257	7,956,625	4,587,400
Boston	75	2,099,625	876,655
Philadelphia	.....	.....	112,500
Baltimore	.....	33,000	.....
Mobile	52	5,200	366,500
New Orleans	337	183,300	435,700
St. John, N. B.	.....	1,280,400	749,000
Galveston	200	17,490	1,110,761
Totals	2,921	11,515,640	8,238,116

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	From Nov. 1, 1908, to Feb. 13, 1909.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Feb. 15, 1908.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds	9,788,200	9,645,400	.....
Meats, pounds	159,437,575	161,571,354	2,133,779
Lard, pounds	202,271,582	210,545,835	8,274,253

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	3/	3/	19@24c.
Oil cake	7/6	7/6	10@11c
Bacon	15/	15/	19@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	19@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	19@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	19@22c.
Pork, per barrel	2/3	2/3	19@24c.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The markets over the East and West have been without especial vitality for the week. At the West there has been nothing from tone of allied markets to provoke animation to soap material products markets. At the East the soapmakers are taking chances of supply and consumption developments.

The fact that production has fallen off and is a good deal under normal volume loses significance for market prices, for the present, at least, because of the conservative attitude of consumers.

The entire position of prices is essentially as it was in the previous week, although buyers would probably take on larger supplies if it were possible to get concessions in prices.

The New York market stands nominally 6c. for city hds., at which price the last sale was made. Some of the melters would not sell at that price. The weekly contract deliveries will be made at 6c. The New York city tes. quoted 6¼@6½c., and the special lots at 6½c. in tierces. Sales: 500 tes. at 6½c. The edible quoted at 7¼c. Country made tallow is handled close to its offering of prime quality. Sales, for the week, of 130,000 pounds at 6c. to 6½c. for ordinary to prime, chiefly at 6¼@6½c. for prime; some choice lots held at 6¾c.

There have been sales in Chicago at 6¼c. for prime packers, loose.

The London auction sale on Wednesday was at unchanged prices to 3d. advance, with 300 casks sold out of 500 casks offered.

The surroundings of the markets in this country are as follows:

That there is nothing in the tone of foreign advices for expectations of material foreign market wants in this country in the near future; therefore that the supplies here will depend for marketing essentially upon home soapmakers' demands. The home soapmakers, while recognizing the marked loss of productions for the season, do not see reason for hurrying in buying supplies of raw materials, through the prospective moderate marketing of manufactured products.

It seems to be necessary to have straightened out general business situations for effect upon raw material markets. Some features of supplies of raw materials that would in most seasons quicken prices are now without much influence.

It is conceded that not only our home markets but the principal European distributing markets are having of beef fat products less than ordinary productions, but that demands for supplies are about of a relative order.

There is plenty of linseed, cotton oil, coconut oil, palm oil, sesame and peanut oils due the European markets for the season, and less than usual supplies of tallow,

greases and olive oil productions. There is nothing in the raw material supply that could take absolutely the place of tallow, except palm oil, of course. But it is appreciated the fact that oils would be absorbed more freely if they were relatively cheaper in price with competing products. Just now cotton oil is too high for more than an ordinary soapmakers' consumption, compared with cost of tallow.

The expected further falling off in cattle supplies may work ultimately to the advantage of the tallow market, as it should if general business conditions revive.

It seems likely to us that when the spring business in soap sets in that the degree of tallow productions will have more effect upon market prices for them, favoring selling interests, than meanwhile, although any sudden increase of demand for the tallow supplies would quicken the market values for them.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has been most of the time, for a few days, at a standstill. The disposition is to hold the prices firm, awaiting movements of buyers. The few bids are at lower prices than those held.

The compound makers for the current full consumption of compounds are depending upon the deliveries of stearine from old contracts or upon accumulated stocks of it and hope that prices of the stearine will react somewhat from the excited, high basis they took only recently.

Activity to compound makers' demands for the stearine will depend in good degree upon the course of pure lard prices, which, at present, is of a slow order. The makers of stearine are putting less than usual stearine productions upon the market, partly because of modified run of cattle receipts, but, as well, from the fact they have considerable use themselves of the product.

The New York market holds at 13c. and Chicago 14c.; it would be possible to buy for less money at Chicago. Up to this writing nothing has been done, in the way of sales, for ten days, either in Chicago or New York.

OLEO OIL.—Rotterdam went down early in the week to 60 florins for shipments; afterward recovered to 61@62 florins for shipments and 63 florins for spot. From 6,000 tes. to 8,000 tes. were sold at 60 florins and 61 florins. The decline was due to accumulations at the West and hesitancy of Rotterdam and English markets. New York quotes choice at 11c.; No. 2, 8¾c.; No. 3, 8c.

LARD STEARINE.—Lifeless market; lard

refiners' own productions supplying their needs. About 11@11¼c. quoted.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Well controlled moderate surplus supplies; steady foreign demands; about 6½@7c. quoted for double pressed.

GREASE.—Not much interest from foreign markets. Conservative buying of home soapmakers. Not excessive supplies and prices about steadily held.

The prices in New York are, for yellow, 4½@5½c.; brown, 4¼@4¾c.; bone, 5½@5¾c.; house, 5¼@5½c.; choice lots of house at 5½c.; "B" and "A" white, 5¼@6½c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Little demand, but only moderate supplies. Chicago offers to sell at somewhat slacker prices. In New York yellow quoted 5¼@5½c., with 5½c. bid; white, 6½@6¾c.

COCOANUT OIL.—More regular market prices, based upon steadier foreign market advices and increased consumption. New York quotes Cochin, 7¼@7½c. spot, and 7½c. for February and March shipments; Ceylon, 6¾@7c. spot, and 6¾@6¾c. for March to May shipments.

LARD OIL.—Somewhat freer distributing business, in small lots, at steady prices. Prime quoted 76@78c.

PALM OIL.—Steady, satisfactory degree of consumption, with regularity to prices, as quoted last week. New York quotes prime red, 5½c. spot, and 5½@5¾c. to arrive. Lagos, 6@6½c. spot, and 5½@6c. to arrive. Palm kernels, 6½c. spot, and 6½c. shipment.

CORN OIL.—Small stock; firm market; car lots about \$5.60.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Moderately active distributing business at generally steady prices. 20 cold test quoted 88@90c.; 30 do., 78c.; 40 do., water white, 70c.; prime, 55c.; low grade, 50c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, February 17, 1909:

BACON.—Abo, Russia, 25,118 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 53,412 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 10,900 lbs.; Bristol, England, 8,575 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 38,088 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 6,435 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 12,989 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,338 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 38,688 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 220,420 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 53,188 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 25,625 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 101,967 lbs.; Hull, England, 400,471 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,951,854 lbs.; Manchester, England, 60,648 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 14,614 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 10,800 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 49,001 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 135,539 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 19,250 lbs.;

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

We have an arrival of choice Lagos Palm Oil, also Palm Kernel Oil

Prices given on application

383 West Street, New York

Savanilla, Colombia, 1,134 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 15,162 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 281,000 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,631 lbs.; Bristol, England, 8,575 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 6,133 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 15,546 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 1,622 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10,421 lbs.; Christianstad, W. I., 963 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 1,537 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 246,000 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,125,980 lbs.; London, England, 218,966 lbs.; Manchester, England, 71,992 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 4,596 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 6,326 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 12,231 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 5,625 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,376 lbs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 5,700 lbs.; St. Martins, W. I., 1,547 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 6,800 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 23,595 lbs.

LARD.—Alexandria, Egypt, 5,625 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 8,500 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 748,789 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 6,463 lbs.; Bari, Italy, 35,000 lbs.; Bristol, England, 113,400 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 1,200 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 228,828 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 22,271 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 113,886 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 821,117 lbs.; Cologne, Germany, 19,844 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 10,000 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 30,950 lbs.; Christianstad, W. I., 11,112 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 26,250 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 7,875 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 3,019 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,175 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 27,500 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 13,125 lbs.; Dunkirk, France, 14,087 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 13,900 lbs.; Dusseldorf, Germany, 67,188 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 8,876 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 16,250 lbs.; Cayenne, Feh. Guiana, 3,200 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 32,300 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 245,131 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 917,226 lbs.; Hull, England, 506,112 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 40,888 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,930 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 786,358 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 35,273 lbs.; London, England, 678,938 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 63,174 lbs.; Marsala, Sicily, 7,160 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 2,800 lbs.; Manchester, England, 890,093 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 5,050 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 31,750 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 80,600 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 83,863 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 178,780 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 77,494 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 147,897 lbs.; Puerto Plata, W. I., 13,909 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 8,400 lbs.; St. Martins, W. I., 8,900 lbs.; Southampton, England, 75,600 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 25,320 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 594,349 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 52,191 lbs.; Curacao, Colombia, 3,797 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 19,800 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 32,368 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Barcelona, Spain, 5 bbls.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 1,000 gals.

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 127 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 21 bbls.; Christianstad, W. I., 20 bbls.; Cayenne, Feh. Guiana, 8 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 125 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls.; Hull, England, 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 211 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 295 bbls.; Marseilles, France, 100 bbls.; 20 tes.; Paramaribo, Dteh. Guiana, 143 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 167 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 17 bbls.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 36 bbls.; St. Martins, W. I., 14½ bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 5 bbls.

SAUSAGES.—Algiers, Algeria, 130 bxs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 235 bxs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 75 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 26 bxs.; Marseilles, France, 658 bxs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, February 17, 1909, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 272 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 103 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 50 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 37,678 bbls.; Cape Town, Africa, 300 bbls.; Cayenne, Feh. Guiana, 183 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 183 bbls.; 8 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 bbls.; 135 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 180 bbls.; 87 tes.; Hull, England, 25 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 2,100 tes.; Kingston, W. I., 107 bbls.; 31 tes.; Lisbon, Spain, 18 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 150 tes.; 693,413 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 25 bbls.; (Concluded on page 39.)

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.



LOUISVILLE BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS COOKING OIL
DEAL CHOICE WHITE COOKING OIL
ROYAL PRIME SUMMER YELLOW
ADDIT SUMMER WHITE SOAP OIL

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P.O. STATION "E" LOUISVILLE, KY.
CABLE ADDRESS

"COTTON OIL" LOUISVILLE.

CODES USED—PRIVATE "TWENTIETH CENTURY A.B.C." 412 AND 517
EDITION, "WESTERN UNION" AND "LIEBERS."

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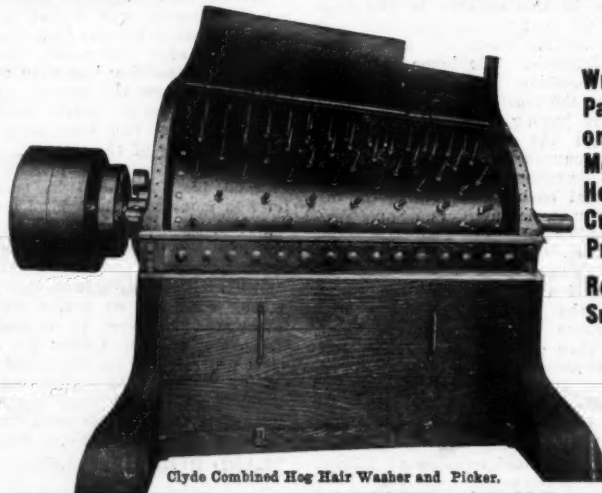
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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Depressed, Lower Markets—Some Unloading of "Longs"—Continued Dull Export Demands—Narrower Wants for Home Consumption.

The cottonseed oil markets have gone through another week of dull export demands. Besides, home demands have become of a narrower order. There are lower prices for refined at the seaboard and weakness without absolute all around changed trading prices at the mills. The market is in poor shape from current rate of demands and accumulating supplies, with some nervousness of "longs."

Large "long" or "short" interests form, always, menacing features for the long run of a market, as should be well understood, unless conditions which prompted the trading are prolonged. As in the case of a "long" interest if there are interrupted movements out of productions to consumers, either in home or foreign markets, scares are easily had by traders.

It has been found within the last two weeks that foreign markets have become very quiet in new demands for supplies to this country, because they are getting considerable supplies of lower priced oil contracted for in the early fall months for November, December and January deliveries. The foreign markets are able to offer the old at their home points at less than the current lay down cost from this country, therefore have temporarily enough supply of cotton oil, under tame conditions of business,

for all demands, while permitted to wait developments in this country's markets.

The foreign markets will have to, of course, buy more of the oil before the season is much older. The fact remains, however, that the quiet attitude of affairs at present is discouraging to attempts for holding of market prices.

All other channels of business are, also, remarkably dull this week, accounted for partly by the severe weather conditions, especially over the West, backwardness of buyers and hindered transportation of merchandise; also, from tamer speculation and slacker lard, tallow, grease markets, with dull competitive products markets in foreign distributing sources.

The speculators, unable to carry hog products prices materially higher, lack now force in demands. The modified productions of pure lard, through less than usual hog weights, are offset as factors by the spiritless look of demand for supplies.

The tameness of the pure lard market has slackened demands for compounds and enabled compound makers to be indifferent concerning new buying of cotton oil.

The compound makers do not find cotton oil prices low enough so that they materially reduce values of compounds, especially as oleo stearine, in the make of compounds, has a strong price by reason of its small supply.

Perhaps the prices of compounds would not make especial difference with consumers of them. But with distributors of compounds to consumers the feeling is to avoid free buying of compounds as long as possible; therefore the distributors of the compounds take

the supplies due them upon contracts at less money than current market prices, and supply most wants of consumers. It may be doubted that the actual consumption of compounds is at all modified from its late record volume.

It would be implied that cotton oil is being used quite as freely by compound makers, by the rate of consumption, as seemed likely it would be, but from accumulated stocks, as from contract deliveries, and not from new demands.

The tallow and grease markets are also slow, and the soapmakers exhibit corresponding indifference in buying cotton oil.

By the reaction to easier prices within the last ten days for the cotton oil it stands in prices on a good consuming basis compared with cost of grease and position of the tallow market, for soapmakers' use. It now looks as if cotton oil would be more freely consumed, for the season, by soapmakers than deemed likely, a little while since, it would be.

At some time in the season the prospective home consumption and rate of needs of foreign markets of cotton oil should give briskness to trading, whether at lower or higher prices. But for the near future there is seemingly prospect of general tameness to business conditions, market values must, in consequence, suffer.

The prices of cotton oil for the long run will depend, in our opinion, upon statistical positions, whether productions have been forced large enough to make material excess of supply, admitting that foreign and home markets will, ultimately, recover from their

The
American
Cotton
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET,
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Cable Address:
"AMCOTOIL," New York.

Cottonseed Products.

OIL, LINTERS,
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Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.



If you have any doubts about the advantages of buying cottonseed oils from us, a trial order will banish them.

It is easier for us to prove to you that there ARE advantages, by FILLING AN ORDER, than by writing volumes of arguments.

Let us demonstrate to you in service what we have been telling you in print.

Let us do it the next time you are in the market for cottonseed oils.

The benefit will be mutual.

Our facilities for production, and for prompt and efficient service, are the best possible.

We have been making cottonseed oils for over a quarter of a century, and our business is one of the largest in the world.

Our products, under the following brands, are kept in stock, in large quantities, in twenty-one cities all over the globe:

"SNOWFLAKE"—Choice Summer White Oil
 "ECLIPSE"—Choice Butter Oil
 "STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil
 "DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil
 "APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil
 "NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow
 "WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil
 "EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil
 "BUTTERCUP"—Deodorized Summer Yellow
 "SUNBURST"—Prime Winter Yellow
 "WHITE FROST"—Choice Winter White

(Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequaled for cooking purposes)

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present tameness and become active as buyers.

The speculative position of cotton oil would be, of course, an incidental factor; whether there is or is not at some time further liquidating, as some trade sources think there will be, of a "long" interest, the fact remains that for the long run the cotton oil market will be guided by the demand and supply positions.

There is a good deal of cotton oil from productions yet to take care of. The fact that in December and January not much of a surplus supply was made could have been among expectations in view of the large contract deliveries to foreign markets due at the time. It is another proposition, from this along to the close of the producing season; revivals of demands must be had if a material accumulation of supply is to be avoided.

A great shock to the trade was the death of Mr. Valk, who had been prominent in the late bullish movement of cotton oil prices; but as the business of Edward Valk & Company is being carried on by the surviving members of the firm, we do not think that more than a small degree of the weakness to the cotton oil market was due to the circumstance; rather the position of the market has been upon its direct factors of supply and dulness.

The oleo oil market broke this week to 60 florins in Rotterdam, for shipments, which is about 14 florins decline within a brief time. As Rotterdam has been successful, by its holding off in buying policy, in forcing down prices of oleo oil, it is apparent that it has encouragements for its late opinions concerning cotton oil, and which accounts for its present quiet feeling in buying the product.

The mills have not come down in views as to prices of crude in line with seaboard markets, but refrain from pressure in hopes of changed general market conditions. The buying of crude is very slow, for the week.

New York Transactions.

(Basis of 100 lbs.)

Saturday (15th) easy and slow market. Sales: 100 bbls. prime yellow, March, \$5.60, closed \$5.58@5.61; 200 bbls. May, \$5.83@5.84, closed \$5.81@5.82; 100 bbls. July, \$5.95, closed \$5.93@5.95; spot closed \$5.56@5.61, February \$5.53@5.60, September \$6.07@6.08, October, \$5.80@5.82; good off yellow, February, \$5.45@5.60; off yellow, \$5.42@5.58; summer white, February, \$5.60@5.85.

Monday, declined about 10 points, with moderate pressure of "longs," through apprehension, perhaps, of some relaxation of bullish movement, or at least more uncertainty of the market. Sales: 1,500 bbls. prime yellow, May, \$5.75 down to \$5.71, closed \$5.71@5.73; 1,600 bbls. July, \$5.90 down to \$5.85, closed \$5.84@5.86; 100 bbls. September \$6, closed \$5.98@6, spot \$5.40@5.55, February \$5.43@5.53, March \$5.50@5.53, October \$5.70@5.80; good off yellow, February, \$5.40@5.50; summer white, February, \$5.60@5.85.

Tuesday opened easy; soon recovered and advanced about 6 points. Sales: 2,100 bbls. prime yellow, March, \$5.45 to \$5.50, closed \$5.50@5.51; 1,000 bbls. May \$5.71@5.74, closed \$5.74@5.75; 2,100 bbls. July \$5.81 to

\$5.87, closed \$5.87@5.89; 100 bbls. October \$5.81, closed \$5.81@5.83; spot closed \$5.48 to 5.55, February \$5.48@5.51, September \$6.03@6.05; good off yellow, February, \$5.43@5.51.

Wednesday opened firm; closed easy; some nervousness concerning the market and increased bearish talk. Sales: 100 bbls. prime yellow, March, \$5.52, closed \$5.49@5.51; 400 bbls. May \$5.76 down to \$5.73, closed \$5.72@5.73; 700 bbls. July, \$5.89@5.87, closed \$5.86@5.88; 1,700 bbls. September \$6.04@6.02, closed \$6.01@6.02; 200 bbls. October \$5.80, closed \$5.77@5.80; spot closed \$5.45@5.52, February \$5.46@5.52; good off yellow, February, \$5.41@5.51; summer white, \$5.60@5.75.

Thursday opened weak and lower; some pressure of "longs"; further weakness developed. Sales: 1,300 bbls. prime yellow, March, \$5.45@5.44, closed \$5.40@5.45; 1,300 bbls. May \$5.64@5.65, closed \$5.63@5.65; 2,900 bbls. July \$5.81@5.80, closed \$5.80@5.81; 200 bbls. September \$5.94@5.92, closed \$5.93@5.95; October closed \$5.72@5.78; 200 bbls. March \$5.43, closed \$5.42@5.43; spot \$5.38@5.45, February \$5.38@5.45.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Feb. 18.—Some large lots of cotton oil about due; slow new demand; prices unsettled. Butter oil, 34@35 florins; white oil, 34 florins; prime summer yellow, 32 florins; off oil, 31½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Feb. 18.—Dull and easy market for cotton oil. Quotations: 65½ francs for off oil.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Feb. 18.—Unsettled cotton oil prices on offers of arriving parcels; dull demands. Quote prime summer yellow, 68½@69 francs; winter oil, 76½@77 francs.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Feb. 18.—Cottonseed oil has quiet demand at easy prices. Quote off oil, 53 marks; prime summer yellow, 54 marks; butter oil, 56 marks; white oil, 57 marks.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Feb. 18.—Rather firmly held cotton oil market; steady movement out of supplies. Quote prime summer yellow, 27s.; off summer yellow, 26½s.; do., white and butter oil, 28@28½s.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
 Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
 Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
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Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 18.—Thirty-three cents bid for February and March deliveries crude oil. Meal \$22.50. Hulls are nominally \$4, f. o. b. Columbia market extremely dull.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 18.—Crude oil market is dull at 33c. Meal stationary around \$22.75. Hull quotations are nominal.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 18.—Cottonseed oil market is dull; prime crude, 33½ to 34 cents; demand light. Prime eight per cent. meal firm at \$23.50 to \$23.75. Hulls in better demand at \$3.75 to \$4 loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Feb. 18.—Crude oil is decidedly easier at 32½c. for Texas, and 33c. for Valley; the mills generally are asking half a cent higher; refined oil is nominal. Meal is steady at \$28, long ton, shipside. Cake is in good demand at \$27.25, long ton, shipside, sacked. Hulls are weak.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 18.—Oil market is quiet this week with very light sales; prime crude nominally \$4.30 for immediate shipment and \$4.40 to \$4.47 for the later months. Choice loose cake, \$26.25, f. o. b. Galveston. Choice meal, \$27.25.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 18.—Oil market is weaker; prime crude sold at 32 cents.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Feb. 18, 1909.—As pointed out in our last week's report, any change in prices would be caused either by increased buying of consumers or freer selling by the crude mills, and the latter has happened. Up to Monday of this week crude could hardly be bought at any reasonable price, but on that day quite a sharp break in refined oil took place, and in consequence crude mills and scared "longs" started unloading with almost no regard as to price. This liquidation continued for two days, but seems now to have stopped, which leaves the market in much healthier position, and we would not be surprised to see market do better during the next week.

One feature of the trading during the last

few days has been heavy shifting of long interest from March to July, which has caused an increasing and rather exorbitant difference in price between these two months. The lower prices here do not seem to have so far attracted the domestic or European consumers, but this is nothing unusual on a declining market. We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, February, \$5.38 bid, \$5.45 asked; March, \$5.42, sales; May, \$5.63, sales; July, \$5.80, sales; September, \$5.93, sales; October, \$5.62 bid, \$5.78 asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, \$6.15; prime summer white cottonseed oil, \$5.75; good off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$5.38; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$5.35.

DEATH OF EDWARD WALK.

The death of Edward Walk, of the firm of Edward Walk & Company, was announced at the New York Produce Exchange on Monday morning of this week, and was wired to various Western and Southern markets, where he had many personal friends and large trading interests.

Mr. Walk had been sick only four days. He had complained the week before of slight rheumatic pains, but was active in business. It was pneumonia that caused his death on Sunday morning.

There was probably no more popular trader in the specialties he dealt in than Mr. Walk. He had climbed to the top in the tallow and grease trades of the country and was called the foremost trader in the products. He was, however, a "born trader," and extended dealings to essentially all of the leading and some other commodities. He was as well known among the grain and cotton men as in the hog and cattle products markets.

But the cotton oil and beef products markets claimed this season most of his attention.

It is well known that Mr. Walk was a leader this season in the cotton oil market, and that his handling of the cotton oil was in more extensive form for bullish prices than ever before, in which he had been remarkably successful. Indeed it appeared that essentially every commodity that Mr. Walk traded in this season made money for the firm, and that he was on the top notch of happiness.

The writer, as a newspaper man, recalls the old firm of E. S. Kuh & Tuska, with which "Eddie" Walk, as a boy, found work in about 1881. When, later, the firm of E. S. Kuh & Company was organized, "Eddie," barely 21 years old, was a salesman and an authority on quality and values of beef fats and some lines of imported merchandise.

Mr. Walk was not only a member of the New York Produce Exchange, but also of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The New York Produce Exchange had an exceptionally largely attended memorial meeting on Monday, in which resolutions were in effect that "we esteemed Mr. Walk highly in our various lines of trade and commerce, and shall miss his genial companionship; during the twenty-five years of business we have found him honest, ambitious and aggressive; the gap caused by his early demise will be difficult to fill."

Mr. Walk was 41 years old; he was unmarried and lived with a sister at No. 149 West 80th street, New York City; he leaves two sisters.

The funeral services were held last Tuesday morning at his late home, with Dr. Magnus officiating. The burial was at Salem Fields, Long Island.

The business of the Edward Walk & Company firm will be carried along by the surviving partners.

SCIENTIFIC

OIL MILL

MACHINERY

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE FOOS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to Feb. 17, 1909, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1908, and for the same period of 1907-8 were as follows:

From New York.			
Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1908.	Same Period 1907-8.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	50	25
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	25	50
Acajutla, Salvador	—	62	—
Alexandria, Egypt	100	1,391	2,337
Algiers, Algeria	932	4,172	6,042
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	232	55
Amsterdam, Holland	—	50	—
Ancona, Italy	460	2,070	—
Antigua, West Indies	—	51	—
Antofagasta, Chile	—	—	143
Antwerp, Belgium	175	1,935	4,118
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	—	7
Auckland, New Zealand	—	138	263
Azua, Brazil	—	102	—
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	93
Barbados, West Indies	29	503	845
Bari, Italy	25	150	—
Beirut, Syria	—	143	115
Belfast, Ireland	—	45	125
Belise, Br. Honduras	—	124	—
Bergen, Norway	—	325	540
Biscage, Italy	—	25	—
Bissau, Portuguese Guinea	—	5	5
Bordeaux, France	200	2,023	2,377
Braila, Roumania	50	266	—
Bremen, Germany	—	373	312
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—	50
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	60	—
Brisbane, Australia	—	10	—
Bristol, England	—	75	75
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	773	5,032	2,196
Bukharest, Roumania	—	125	89
Callao, Peru	—	5	68
Cape Town, Cape Colony	62	863	262
Cardenas, Cuba	—	6	11
Cardiff, Wales	—	35	—
Cartagena, Colombia	—	4	—
Carupano, Venezuela	—	26	—
Cayenne, French Guinea	—	133	210
Celba, Honduras	—	112	113
Cebu, Philippines	—	1,121	2,110
Christiansand, Norway	—	100	125
Cienfuegos, Cuba	29	117	65
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	80	70
Colon, Panama	11	757	427
Conakry, Africa	—	—	5
Constantinople, Turkey	1,775	20,533	3,060
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	710	776
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	24	58
Cork, Ireland	—	—	92
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	15
Curaçao, Leeward	—	—	29
Dakar, W. Africa	—	100	1,100
Dantzig, Germany	—	1,823	75
Dedegatch, Turkey	—	5	130
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	1,352	1,230
Demerara, British Guinea	24	200	125
Drontheim, Norway	—	1,716	400
Dublin, Ireland	—	100	100
Dundee, Scotland	—	25	140
Dunkirk, France	—	39	—
East London, Cape Colony	—	200	50
Flume, Austria	—	—	521
Fort de France, West Indies	—	—	55
Frederickshald, Norway	—	—	23
Frederickshavn, Denmark	—	1,390	4,131
Galatz, Roumania	149	21,045	7,340
Genoa, Italy	—	10	252
Georgetown, British Guinea	—	—	175
Gibara, Cuba	—	100	175
Gibraltar, Spain	50	1,725	8,061
Glasgow, Scotland	—	300	149
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	11	61
Grenada, West Indies	—	1,461	2,366
Gundeloupe, West Indies	—	70	20
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	24	—
Halifax, Nova Scotia	820	9,052	7,404
Hamburg, Germany	—	117	858
Hango, Russia	—	—	8,677
Havana, Cuba	—	—	20
Havre, France	—	170	75
Helingsfors, Finland	—	7	18
Hull, England	—	—	10
Inagua, West Indies	—	—	200
Jamaica, W. I.	—	43	1,701
Kavala, Turkey	—	—	50
Kingston, West Indies	—	50	100
Kobe, Japan	—	449	5,349
Konigsberg, Germany	—	139	268
Kustendji, Roumania	—	5	—
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	355	8,741
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	125
Leghorn, Italy	—	908	4,298
Leith, Scotland	—	25	5,417
Liverpool, England	—	—	270
London, England	—	—	150
Macoris, San Domingo	—	200	1,156
Malmö, Sweden	—	—	1,295
Malta, Island of	—	—	40
Manchester, England	—	—	168
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	1,525	25,927
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	1,631
Marselles, France	—	—	5
Martinique, West Indies	—	—	24
Massawa, Eritrea	—	—	174
Matanzas, West Indies	—	—	30
Matruh, Egypt	—	—	14
Melbourne, Australia	—	—	6
Messina, Sicily	—	—	382
Monrovia, Liberia	—	—	340
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	—	25
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	—	20
Naples, Italy	—	—	10
Newcastle, England	—	—	—
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	—	—
Oran, Algeria	—	—	—
Palermo, Sicily	—	—	—

Panama, Panama	—	22	89
Panderna, Asia	—	118	—
Para, Brazil	13	25	33
Patras, Greece	—	200	—
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	953	—
Philippville, Algeria	—	150	265
Piraeus, Greece	—	25	20
Point a Pitre, W. I.	—	249	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9	42	41
Port au Prince, West Indies	29	91	27
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	68	—
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	54	—
Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony	—	—	55
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	163	151
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	60	475
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	26	—
Port Said, Egypt	—	315	152
Preveza, Turkey	—	25	—
Progreso, Mexico	—	94	194
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	53	593	1,777
Ravenna, Italy	400	3,249	—
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	—	76
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	2,368	2,061
Rosario, Argentine Republic	—	—	240
Rotterdam, Holland	—	21,492	33,574
St. Croix, W. I.	—	—	5
St. John, N. F.	—	48	40
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	105	104
St. Lucia, W. I.	—	77	83
St. Martin, W. I.	195	195	—
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	21	4
Salonica, Turkey	235	3,811	493
Samana, San Domingo	—	156	10
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	99	241
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	358	1,060
San Jose, C. R.	—	—	390
Santiago, Cuba	—	287	89
Santos, Brazil	—	—	730
Savannah, Colombia	4	4	—
Seikondi, W. Africa	—	—	20
Sfax, Tunisia	—	47	—
Smyrna, Turkey	—	919	70
Sousa, Tunisia	—	450	—
Southampton, England	—	300	585
Stavanger, Norway	—	—	2,100
Stettin, Germany	—	17	3
Stockholm, Sweden	—	50	124
Surinam, Dutch Guinea	—	8	—
Sydney, Australia	—	—	129
Tampico, Mexico	—	51	—
Tomburg, Norway	—	—	125
Trieste, Austria	250	10,210	4,696
Trinidad, Island of	—	157	323
Tunis, Algeria	123	1,400	—
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	205	199
Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,149	661
Venice, Italy	3,075	32,924	5,092
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	314	217
Victoria, Brazil	—	—	10
Wellington, New Zealand	15	104	53
Yokohama, Japan	—	18	95
Total	—	15,925	246,850

From Savannah.			
Algiers, Algeria	—	314	—
Antwerp, Belgium	—	102	—
Bergen, Norway	—	—	134
Bremen, Germany	—	408	—
Christiansand, Norway	—	—	1,013
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	296
Drontheim, Norway	—	—	106
Genoa, Italy	—	6,476	735
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	205	240
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,131	3,527
Havre, France	—	5,342	3,769
Leghorn, Italy	—	1,480	—
Liverpool, England	—	—	102
London, England	—	52	—
Malmö, Sweden	—	—	162
Malta, Island of	—	229	—
Manchester, England	—	24	—
Marselles, France	—	1,949	—
Naples, Italy	—	1,458	—
Oran, Algeria	—	126	—
Rotterdam, Holland	5,489	20,862	17,178
Stavanger, Norway	—	215	108
Stettin, Germany	—	461	—
Trieste, Austria	—	281	288
Venice, Italy	—	1,328	—
Total	5,489	44,482	27,671

From Newport News.			
Glasgow, Scotland	1,250	1,750	—
Liverpool, England	3,000	6,300	—
London, England	—	500	—
Rotterdam, Holland	500	1,550	137
Total	4,750	10,100	137

From Norfolk, Va.			
Glasgow, Scotland	675	1,275	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	100	—
Liverpool, England	—	875	—
London, England	—	400	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	1,850	—
Total	675	4,500	—

From All Other Ports.			
Canada	256	12,902	10,718
Liverpool, England	—	20	—
Mexico (including overland)	6,417	60,035	45,108
Total	6,673	72,957	55,824

Recapitulation.			
From New York	15,925	246,850	245,399
From New Orleans	455	170,877	113,761
From Galveston	125	28,937	13,431
From Baltimore	—	1,035	7,110
From Philadelphia	412	1,016	1,081
From Savannah	5,489	44,482	27,671
From Newport News	4,750	10,100	137
From Norfolk	675	4,500	—
From all other ports	6,673	72,957	55,824
Totals	34,504	580,734	464,414

CHANGE IN CAKE AND MEAL RULES.

An effort will be made by Texas interests to secure a change in trading rules affecting cottonseed meal and cake, both in the Texas State Association and in the Inter-State Association rules. The desired change is in the differentials between choice and prime meal and cake, in the allowance paid for deficiency in the protein and fat content. It is desired to make the deficiency 25 cents for each unit, instead of a proportion of the f. o. b. price, as under existing rules.

The proposal is made by W. I. Yopp, the well-known Dallas broker, who outlines it in the following letter to Texas oil mill men:

Gentlemen: I write to suggest a change in the rules regarding differentials as between choice and prime meal or cake, or rather as to the allowance to be paid for deficiency in the protein and fat contents. Under the present rules the claims made amount to about 50 cents per unit, which would make a difference of about \$2 per ton as between choice and prime, whereas the difference in the market price between choice and prime has not been, so far as I know, more than \$1 per ton during the whole of this season. In fact, I know that many thousand tons of choice cake were sold at a premium of only 50 cents per ton over prime, and my experience convinces me that mills will actually ship choice meal or cake guaranteed 55 per cent., when they get only 50 cents per ton premium for shipping 55 per cent. instead of 51 per cent.

My experience and observations in the markets during the past year convince me (Concluded on following page.)

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Some sales of certain kinds of branded hides are coming to light which were effected last week and those transactions were at good prices as based on the market now. Packers continue to be anxious sellers but there is somewhat more inquiry and at reduced prices tanners are disposed to operate to some extent. The market is inactive and weak on native steers and all weights of native cows, but there is slightly more tone to some varieties of branded hides. Native steers are still being nominally quoted around 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ @15c. for January and 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for February salting, but it is doubted if buyers to-day would pay over 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for January and 14c. for February and some business may be transacted around these prices. Texas steers are quoted on a basis of 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ @15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for heavies and 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for lights. It is now reported that one large packer made a sale late last week of 5,000 late January and February heavy Texas at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. in combination with 5,000 branded cows ahead at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. On both varieties Ft. Worth hides were included and the high price reported secured on the branded cows may have been accounted for by the fact that these hides may run shorter haired when taken up. Another large packer reports selling two to three cars of late January heavy Texas hides from Kansas City and St. Louis at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and this is $\frac{1}{4}$ c. better than was secured on the sale last week as noted above. It is understood that some of the larger tanners may be buying but the purchases are being kept under cover as much as possible, and at any rate the packers are now talking stronger on all weights of Texas hides. Butt brands and Colorados are both nominal in price but it is doubted if sole leather tanners would be willing to take these unless they secured them at least $\frac{1}{2}$ c. under the price of native steers. Native cows are still dull and easy with prices largely nominal, but packers talk that all weights of native cows will be taken at around 13c. on account of the small supply of branded cows. Native bulls are offered at 11c. for January and February salting together and branded bulls are nominal at 10@10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market has again eased off slightly but prices are in a more quotable state than heretofore as some sales have been made on which to base values. The buff hide market in Chicago is quotable at 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. as based on a sale of a car load by a dealer here at this figure. These hides are on hand and ready for prompt shipment and there are other lots of present receipts being offered at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for shipment in March, but these are not being taken. There was a rumor of two or three cars of Chicago buffs selling at 12c. for stock on hand and dating back in salting, but this is not confirmed and the latest sale made was at 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. as noted above. The dealers here are getting in less hides from outside than they expected and this is partly owing to stormy weather. On this account some of the dealers who still have orders to fill that were previously booked at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. may have to use some of their December and early January higher cost hides to fill them, for if delayed deliveries are asked for tanners may cancel these orders. Hides are also easier at outside points and a car of 25-lb. and up hides has been sold from a Western point at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. selected and delivered at Chicago. Chicago heavy cows are not considered quotable at over 12c. for late receipt lots but one car of stock on hand has been sold at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Extremes still rule quiet and easy. Late receipt Chicago extremes are quoted nominally at 12c. and 11c. and lots dating back might bring $\frac{1}{4}$ c. more. Western tanners are only bidding 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for all No. 2 Southwestern extremes and 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for regular Westerns and some No. 1's might be included with them at 1c. more. Heavy steers are neglected and easy at 13c. and some buyers are not disposed to bid over 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for these but no sales are reported. Late receipt heavy bulls are also easier with offerings at 10c. not taken and some buyers not bidding over 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Branded hides are not quotably weaker but large buyers are out of the market now at 11c. flat for ordinary countries and 12c. flat for large butcher and small packer lots and are figuring on securing these for less.

CALFSKINS.—Buyers continue to hold out of the market and are expecting still lower prices but the stocks are not as yet large and no further drop has occurred. Best Chicago cities are still held at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. with most buyers not bidding over 17c. Best outside cities are held at 17c. and some at 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and good countries at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., but buyers' views are about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. less in each case. Some good lots of kips are held at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13c., but poor lots are fully 1c. under these prices. Light calf is unchanged at \$1.10 and deacons 90c.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market continues to show a fair amount of strength and Chicago packer sheep are quotable at a range of \$1.75 @1.85 and lambs at \$1.55@1.65. Some of the

packers are well cleaned out for the balance of this month. Country pelts range \$1@1.35.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market on common varieties continues quiet and outside of 1,500 Bogotas which sold on the basis of 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for mountains, no business has been effected. Central Americans are accumulating and stocks of these now amount to 12,000 hides.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Some further sales are now coming to light which were made several days ago and probably last week but which have been kept dark until now. Another packer, it is learned, cleaned out his January native steers, about 5,000 or more, and also his February butt brands and Colorados, about three cars. Prices are kept private but it is believed that the natives did not bring over 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. nor the branded over 14c. and buyers would not pay these prices to-day and are only talking 14c. for January native steers in some instances.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Hides continue dull and easy. One car of New York State cows has been offered here at 11c. flat but was not taken. A lot of about 400 to 500 State hides has been offered here at the lowest prices yet reported, viz., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. selected for heavy steers, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. selected for cows and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. selected for heavy bulls. Calfskins are also easy and a lot of 4,000 countries was offered here at \$1.30, \$1.65 and \$1.85 but not sold.

Boston.

Most bids on Ohio buffs are 12c. and some tanners won't bid this but most shippers hold at 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Ohio extremes dull at 13@13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Southern nominal, 10@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CHANGE IN CAKE AND MEAL RULES.

(Concluded from preceding page.)

that if Europe pays the 50 cents per unit premium for choice as compared with prime, then when our exporters pay only 50 cents or \$1 per ton premium they gain the difference. This I do not believe, however, but am strongly of the opinion that the European buyers, while demanding 55 per cent., will not pay for meal or cake on this basis, but on the contrary make the premium something like \$1 per ton as between choice and prime.

In view of the foregoing facts I want to suggest that we amend the rules so as to fix the differential at 25 cents per unit of protein and fat combined, and with this end in view I append a blank petition to the Rules Committee of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, and also a blank petition to the Rules Committee of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, memorializing the two associations to amend the rules as above suggested, and if you favor this proposition please sign these two petitions and return them to me, and I will present all the petitions so received to the Rules Committee. I believe that if our associations adopt these rules and take the matter up with the exchanges of Germany, Denmark and England, those exchanges will adopt rules in line with ours, and thus make business easy for our exporters.

That the exporters may have time to think this matter over I will send to each of them a copy of this letter, so they may take what action, if any, they deem necessary in the premises,

Yours truly,
W. I. YOPP.

He appends to his letter copy of a petition to the Rules Committee of the Inter-State Association, asking it at its meeting next week at Memphis to recommend such a change in the rules, to be adopted at the next convention of the Association.

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Chicago Section

Hoch der Kaiser should now call on King Edward.

A fool friend is more agreeable than a wise enemy.

This is a fast age; everything goes fast—especially money.

The hens out in the country are still laying cold storage eggs.

Taft has decided that it is better to be full of pralines than of prunes.

Prohibition digs a large, deep hole in the Treasury. It does not, however, dig holes in the graveyard.

Fielder Jones simply desires that Comiskey wrap up the earth in tin foil, make it look like a baseball and hand it to him.

If the oyster trust had crawfished some time ago it might have been more pleasant for those principally interested.

To the observing man it seems that if he were here Lincoln would repudiate a number of photographs said to be of him.

You can boil the life out of a typhoid germ, but you can roast the automobile speeding germ all day and it continues to smile and speed.

We are now promised a Salome who will dance on her hands. That sounds as though it would be the absolute limit. Yet you never can tell.

This is the time of year the old hen is snoozing peacefully on her perch and dreaming of what she is going to do to the flower beds a little later on.

R. J. Dunham has succeeded J. Ogden Armour in the presidency of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company of Ft. Worth, Texas. He has virtually been at the head of the company for some time past.

Michael Donnelly, once head of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, has again dropped out of sight. This time he disappeared in St. Joseph, Mo.,

and his wife has asked the police to help her find him. Such is fame!

Charles A. Allen, formerly a well-known stock trader at the Yards, died last week at his home in Kenilworth, Ill. He was a brother-in-law of Charles A. Mallory, who has extensive livestock interests in Chicago.

See Judge Landis has a rival in Recorder Picquet of Augusta, Georgia, who fined seven negroes \$30,000,000 each for allowing garbage to accumulate on their premises. Before the colored persons turned white with fright, however, he solemnly reduced the fine to one dollar each. Wonder if Judge Landis would do that for John D.?

Benjamin F. Funk, one of the pioneer beef producers of the country, died last week at his home in Bloomington, Ill., at the age of 71 years, from stomach trouble. Mr. Funk leaves six brothers of the famous Funk family to carry on the business of livestock breeders, for which they are known all over the world. He was seven times mayor of Bloomington and had represented his district in Congress.

PORK PRODUCTS NOT AFFECTED.

In discussing the present trade dulness and its effect on pork products, W. L. Gregson, the provision expert and secretary of W. P. Anderson & Company, says: "It is currently reported that the spirit of economy is abroad in the land, and that it is affecting a great many industries. We have no disposition to contravert public opinion, but covering observations of a good many years, we have found that such a condition of affairs as is supposed to exist at present affects the markets for pork products in a peculiar way; from the fact that an analysis proves that pork products can be on a fairly high level and then be cheaper than anything else in the way of meats, because they go farther and there is real economy in using them.

"We, therefore, do not take much stock in the idea that economies in food products will affect pork products adversely; in fact, we think it will have absolutely the opposite effect. Pork products of all kinds are being put on the markets of the world in a better and more attractive way than ever before,

and, as we confidently believe, the cotton States will of necessity be big buyers of bacon in the near future, and parts of Europe will also be good buyers for immediate consumption, not having anticipated their needs."

TRYING TO DRIVE AWAY INDUSTRY.

An effort is being made to prevent the erection of the new million dollar packing plant by Armour & Company between St. Paul and Minneapolis. The objection comes from St. Paul and ostensibly is with the idea that a packing house is a nuisance, an idea exploded since modern sanitary methods of construction and operation came into use.

Mayor Lawler, of St. Paul, is quoted in the newspapers as saying: "As mayor of this city I shall do all in my power to prevent the locating of the proposed Armour packing plant at the point northwest of the city known as the Armour tract. In this, Minneapolis is not being antagonized for its having secured the plant. We have no selfish motives." It is said that Senator Henry McColl, of that district, is preparing a bill in the State Legislature which will prevent the location of any packing or rendering plant within three and one-half miles of the State University. Armour interests are endeavoring to explain to the "kickers" why a modern packing house, constructed and operated according to government regulations, is not offensive in any sense.

REDUCED MEAT CONSUMPTION.

Beef production this winter has been reduced, but prices of cattle have not advanced at a corresponding rate, says the National Stockman and Farmer. With fewer cattle marketed and those of lighter weight than usual supplies are ample. In fact the beef trade has been unsatisfactory for a long time and is so now.

The trouble is entirely with the consumption. People are not only buying less beef

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but they are taking the cheaper kinds and cuts. Probably never before were so many consumers under the necessity of considering the cost of food products as right now. The expense of living in cities has increased out of proportion to the income of many people.

American consumers have been notoriously extravagant because food products have been cheap, but we have now come to a place where many of them cannot afford to consume meats, butter and other costly articles extravagantly or even freely. Restricted consumption on account of economy has recently affected the butter, the milk and the meat business.

Production has not been heavy in any of these lines, but at the same time it has equaled if not exceeded the requirements of consumers. Two great classes of people must some day, and probably soon, devote more study to the problem of distribution of staple food products, so that both may benefit by economies therein.

POWER TO KILL DISEASED STOCK.

The American National Livestock Association, the national organization of stock-growers, is in favor of strict State supervision to supplement federal inspection in preventing and eradicating diseases of livestock. At the recent annual convention of the association a resolution was adopted urging all State legislatures to enact laws which will give State sanitary boards ample authority to seize and destroy all livestock infected or exposed to infection in dangerous cases. The resolution is as follows:

"Be it resolved by the American National Livestock Association, in annual convention assembled,

"That this association urgently recommends to the Legislatures of all Western States and Territories, where such laws do not already exist, the enactment of legislation that will empower the sanitary boards of said States and Territories to condemn, appraise and slaughter, and pay compensation for, all livestock found to be infected or exposed to infection from fatally contagious diseases, and to make such appropria-

tions as may be necessary to carry on such laws; and

"That said legislation should be framed so as to insure co-operation with the Bureau of Animal Industry; and

"That the Secretary of this association be instructed to present copies of this resolution to the legislative bodies of all States and Territories represented in the membership of this association."



The Solution

For all your floor troubles. Is elastic, sanitary and waterproof. Easy for the workers to stand on and is approved by Government Inspectors.

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For Tankwater, Glue and Beef Extract
Use Zarembo's Patent

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Best Features of Old Practice
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SAUSAGE

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Cooperage stock.
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Fullers' Earth.
 Corn and Potato Flour.
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 Rock Salt.
 Evaporated Salt.
 Butchers' Frocks.
 Oil Clothing.
 Cotton Sheeting.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 8.....	22,819	1,303	43,950	23,710
Tuesday, Feb. 9.....	3,230	1,034	16,520	10,284
Wednesday, Feb. 10.....	15,044	693	18,106	10,142
Thursday, Feb. 11.....	8,064	547	17,997	18,990
Friday, Feb. 12—Holiday.				
Saturday, Feb. 13.....	1,880	218	49,450	4,887
Total last week.....	51,087	3,795	145,023	64,908
Previous week.....	55,532	4,479	203,018	49,434
Cor. week 1908.....	61,336	5,848	249,141	69,885
Cor. week 1907.....	61,491	6,740	175,367	51,295

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 8.....	8,808	5	13,563	3,353
Tuesday, Feb. 9.....	2,802	19	7,592	2,459
Wednesday, Feb. 10.....	6,054	47	8,825	1,952
Thursday, Feb. 11.....	8,232	35	9,871	4,075
Friday, Feb. 12—Holiday.				
Saturday, Feb. 13.....	1,257	1	10,020	1,244
Total last week.....	27,153	107	56,471	13,723
Previous week.....	28,294	208	65,434	6,438
Cor. week 1908.....	31,006	346	68,591	29,034
Cor. week 1907.....	28,747	243	42,750	14,900

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Feb. 13, 1909.....	379,647	35,977	1,164,412	402,756
Same period, 1908.....	438,322	38,845	1,592,334	451,582
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending Feb. 13, 1909.....			487,000	
Week previous.....			556,000	
Year ago.....			723,000	
Two years ago.....			520,000	
Year to Feb. 13, 1909.....			4,134,000	
Same period, 1908.....			5,508,000	

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week Feb. 13, 1909.....	131,900	366,000	143,300
Week ago.....	142,600	441,700	131,200
Year ago.....	150,200	537,300	187,100
Two years ago.....	145,900	425,900	172,600

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Feb. 13:	
Armour & Co.....	28,500
Swift & Company.....	18,000
S. & S. Co.....	10,900
Morris & Co.....	7,800
Anglo-American.....	6,500
Boyd & Lunham.....	3,700
Hammond.....	6,200
Western P. Co.....	5,500
Boore & Co.....	3,100
Roberts & Oake.....	2,400
Others.....	10,500
Total.....	108,200
Week ago.....	143,500
Year ago.....	151,700
Two years ago.....	177,200
Year to Feb. 13, 1909.....	902,200
Same period, 1908.....	1,322,900

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Feb. 13, 1909.....	\$5.90	\$6.38	\$5.00	\$7.50
Previous week.....	5.85	6.37	4.95	7.40
Year ago.....	5.35	4.31	5.00	6.70
Two years ago.....	5.45	7.10	5.20	7.25
Three years ago.....	5.00	5.50	5.00	6.75

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$5.75@7.15
Medium to good steers.....	5.25@5.75
Common to fair steers.....	4.00@5.25
Native yearlings.....	5.25@6.75
Plain to fancy cows.....	3.40@5.60
Plain to fancy heifers.....	4.00@6.30
Common to choice stockers.....	2.50@4.70
Common to choice feeders.....	3.75@5.50
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.25@4.15
Canners.....	1.75@2.20
Bulls, good to choice.....	3.50@5.00
Bologna bulls.....	3.50@3.80
Heavy calves.....	3.00@5.20
Calves, good to choice.....	5.75@8.20

HOGS.

Good to prime, heavy, 250 to 325 lbs.....	\$6.45@6.65
Good to choice medium-weight butchers.....	6.40@6.60
Choice light, 170 to 200 lbs.....	6.20@6.45
Medium-weight mixed.....	6.40@6.50
Good to choice heavy packing.....	6.35@6.50
Pigs, 60 to 90 lbs.....	4.50@5.50
Pigs, 90 to 130 lbs.....	5.50@6.25
Rough sows and coarse stags.....	5.50@6.00
Heavy boars, 280 to 480 lbs.....	3.50@4.50

SHEEP.

Fed yearlings.....	\$5.50@6.75
Fed ewes.....	3.50@4.90
Fed wethers.....	4.10@5.50
Feeding lambs.....	4.50@7.30
Feeding wethers.....	3.25@5.00
Native lambs.....	6.00@7.75
Fed lambs.....	6.25@7.60
Fair to fancy wethers.....	4.25@5.85
Native yearlings.....	5.25@7.00
Native ewes.....	3.75@5.75
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@4.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	\$16.92½	\$16.92½	\$16.87½	\$16.90
July.....	17.00	17.00	16.97½	17.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.65	9.67½	9.62½	9.62½
July.....	9.75	9.77½	9.75	9.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.87½	8.87½	8.85	8.87½
July.....	9.02½	9.02½	9.02½	9.02½

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	16.95	16.97½	16.90	16.90
July.....	17.05	17.05	17.02½	17.02½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.65	9.67½	9.65	9.65
July.....	9.80	9.80	9.77½	9.77½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.92½	8.92½	8.87½	8.87½
July.....	9.07½	9.07½	9.05	9.05

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	16.90	17.05	16.90	17.02½
July.....	17.02½	17.15	17.02½	17.12½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.67½	9.70	9.65	9.70
July.....	9.77½	9.82½	9.77½	9.82½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.87½	8.92½	8.87½	8.92½
July.....	9.05	9.10	9.05	9.10

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	16.97½	17.00	16.90	16.92½
July.....	17.07½	17.07½	17.00	17.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.67½	9.67½	9.62½	9.62½
July.....	9.80	9.80	9.77½	9.77½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.90	8.90	8.85	8.85
July.....	9.07½	9.07½	9.02½	9.02½

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	16.90	16.97	16.90	16.97
July.....	17.00	17.05	16.97	17.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.62	9.70	9.62	9.67
July.....	9.75	9.82	9.75	9.82
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.85	8.92	8.85	8.92
July.....	9.02	9.07	9.02	9.07

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	17.00	17.05	16.95	16.95
July.....	17.10	17.10	17.05	17.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.70	9.72	9.67	9.67
July.....	9.82	9.85	9.80	9.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	8.95	8.95	8.92	8.92
July.....	9.10	9.12	9.07	9.07

†Bld. ‡Asked.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Feb. 18.—We quote green and S. P. meats as follows, all prices loose, f. o. b. Chicago:

Green hams, 10@12 lbs. avg., 9½¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 9½¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 9½¢@9¾¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 10¾¢. Green skinned hams, 16@18 lbs. avg., 11¾¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 11¾¢; 22@24 lbs. avg., 11¾¢. Green picnics, all averages, 6½¢@6½¢. Green New York shoulders, 10@12 lbs. avg., 6½¢@6¾¢. Green clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. avg., 10¾¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 10½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 10½¢. S. P. hams, 10@12 lbs. avg., 8¾¢@8¾¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 8¾¢@8¾¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 8¾¢@9¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 10¼¢. S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 lbs. avg., 10¼¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 10½¢@10½¢; 22@24 lbs. avg., 10½¢@10½¢. S. P. picnics, all averages, 6@6½¢. S. P. New York shoulders, 10@12 lbs. avg., 6¼¢. S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. avg., 10@10¼¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 10¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 9¾¢.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	18	Q 23
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	18	Q 25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	22	Q 25
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	Q 14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	Q 16
Beef Stew.....	10	Q 10
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½	Q 12½
Corned Rump, Native.....	12½	Q 12½
Corned Bilets.....	8	Q 8
Corned Flanks.....	8	Q 8
Round Steaks.....	12½	Q 16
Round Roasts.....	14	Q 14
Shoulder Steaks.....	12½	Q 12½
Shoulder Roasts.....	12½	Q 15
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10	Q 10
Rolls Roast.....	14	Q 14

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	10	Q 18
Fore Quarters, fancy	10	Q 14
Legs, fancy	20	Q 20
Stew	10	Q 12½
Shoulders	10	Q 12½
Chops, Ribs and Loin	22	Q 24
Chops, Frenched, each	12½	Q 15

Mutton.

Legs.....	Q 14
Stew.....	Q 8
Shoulders.....	Q 10
Hind Quarters.....	Q 12½
Fore Quarters.....	Q 10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	Q 18

Pork.

Pork Loin	.....	Q 12½
Pork Chops	.....	13 Q 15
Pork Shoulders	.....	11 Q 11
Pork Tenders	.....	28 Q 28
Pork Butts	.....	11 Q 11
Spare Ribs	.....	10 Q 10
Blades	.....	7 Q 7
Hocks	.....	6 Q 6
Pigs' Heads	.....	6 Q 6
Leaf Lard	.....	12½ Q 12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14	Q 18
Fore Quarters.....	10	Q 12
Legs.....	18	Q 18
Breasts.....	8	Q 10
Shoulders.....	10	Q 12
Cutlets.....	20	Q 22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	Q 18

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	8 ¾	Q 8 ¾
Tallow.....	8	Q 8
Bone.....	14	Q 14
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	12½	Q 12½
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	45	Q 50

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring.....	15	Q 15
Turkeys.....	17	Q 17
Fowls.....	13½	Q 13½
Roosters.....	9	Q 9
Ducks.....	14½	Q 14½
Geese.....	8	Q 10

Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys, dry-picked.....	22	Q 22
Fowls.....	14	Q 14
Chickens, Spring.....	15½	Q 15½
Ducks.....	15	Q 15
Geese.....	10	Q 10
Roosters.....	9	Q 9

Veal.

50 to 60 lbs.....	7	Q 7½
60 to 80 lbs.....	8	Q 9
80 to 100 lbs.....	9	Q 10½
Fancy.....	11	Q 11

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	14½	Q 14½
Ribs, No. 2.....	13	Q 13
Ribs, No. 3.....	7	Q 7
Loin, No. 1.....	17	Q 17
Loin, No. 2.....	15	Q 15
Loin, No. 3.....	8 ¾	Q 8 ¾
Rounds, No. 1.....	8 ¾	Q 8 ¾
Rounds, No. 2.....	7 ¾	Q 7 ¾
Rounds, No. 3.....	6 ¾	Q 6 ¾
Chucks, No. 1.....	7 ¾	Q 7 ¾
Chucks, No. 2.....	6 ¾	Q 6 ¾
Chucks, No. 3.....	5 ¾	Q 5 ¾
Plates, No. 1.....	6 ¾	Q 6 ¾
Plates, No. 2.....	5 ¾	Q 5 ¾
Plates, No. 3.....	4 ¾	Q 4 ¾

Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	32	Q 32
Creamery Extras.....	31	Q 31
Extra Firsts.....	25½	Q 25½
Creamery Seconds.....	22	Q 22
Dairies, Extra.....	25	Q 25
Dairies, Firsts.....	21	Q 21
Seconds.....	20	Q 20
Ladies, No. 1.....	20½	Q 20½
Packing stock.....	19½	Q 19½

Eggs.

Extras (packed for city trade, must be 80% fresh)		@32
Prime Firsts (packed in new whitewood cases, must be 65% fresh)		@30
Firsts (must be 45% fresh)		@29
Ordinary Firsts		@27
Miscellaneous lots, cases inc.	26	@29
Miscellaneous lots, cases returned	25½	@24
No. 1 dirties		@22
Checks		@21

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	10	@ 11
Native steers, medium	9	@ 10
Heifers, good	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Cows	6 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	8 1/2	@ 9 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	5 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Steer Chucks	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Boneless Chucks	5 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Medium Plates	5 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Steer Plates	5 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Cow Rounds	7	@ 7 1/2
Steer Rounds	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	20	@ 21
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	18	@ 19
Strip Loins	7	@ 8
Sirloin Butts	9	@ 10
Shoulder Clods	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Rolls	10	@ 11
Rump Butts	6 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Trimnings	5	@ 6
Shank	4	@ 5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	7	@ 8
Cow Ribs, Heavy	11	@ 12
Steer Ribs, Light	14	@ 15
Steer Ribs, Heavy	15	@ 16
Loins Ends, steer, native	11	@ 12
Loins Ends, cow	10	@ 11
Hanging Tenderloins	6	@ 7
Flank Steak	7	@ 8
Hind Shanks	3	@ 4

Beef Offal.

Livers	5	@ 6
Hearts	4	@ 5
Tongues	12	@ 13
Sweetbreads	18	@ 19
Ox Tail, per lb.	2	@ 3
Fresh Tripe, plain	2 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Brains	5	@ 6
Kidneys, each	5	@ 6

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	8	@ 9
Light Carcass	6 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Good Carcass	11	@ 12
Good Saddle	13	@ 14
Medium Racks	9	@ 10
Good Racks	10	@ 11

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	5	@ 6
Sweetbreads	18	@ 19
Plucks	35	@ 36
Heads, each	12	@ 13

Lambs.

Medium Caul	11	@ 12
Good Caul	13	@ 14
Round Dressed Lambs	14	@ 15
Saddle Caul	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	8 1/2	@ 9 1/2
R. D. Lamb Sacks	14 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	7	@ 8
Lamb Tongues, each	2	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	2	@ 3

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Good Sheep	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Medium Saddle	11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Good Saddle	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Medium Racks	8 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Good Racks	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Mutton Legs	11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Mutton Stew	5	@ 6
Mutton Loins	10	@ 11
Sheep Tongues, each	3	@ 4
Sheep Heads, each	3	@ 4

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Pork Loins	11	@ 12
Leaf Lard	10	@ 11
Tenderloins	20	@ 21
Spare Ribs	8	@ 9
Butts	10	@ 11
Hocks	6	@ 7
Trimnings	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Tails	5	@ 6
Snouts	4	@ 5
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Pigs' Heads	4 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Blade Bones	6	@ 7
Cheek Meat	5	@ 6
Hog Plucks	5	@ 6
Neck Bones	2 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Skinless Shoulders	8 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Pork Hearts	3	@ 4
Pork Kidneys	3	@ 4
Pork Tongues	8 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Slop Bones	4	@ 5
Tail Bones	4	@ 5
Brains	5	@ 6
Backfat	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Hams	11	@ 12
Calas	7	@ 8
Bellies	11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Shoulders	8 1/2	@ 9 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	7	@ 8
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	6 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Choice Bologna	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Viennas	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2

Frankfurters	9	@ 10
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Tongue	10	@ 11
White Tongue	10	@ 11
Minced Sausage	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Prepared Sausage	10	@ 11
New England Sausage	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	10	@ 11
Special Compressed Ham	10	@ 11
Berliner Sausage	9	@ 10
Boneless Sausage	13 1/2	@ 14 1/2
Oxford Sausage	13 1/2	@ 14 1/2
Polish Sausage	8 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Garlic Sausage	8 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Smoked Sausage	9	@ 10
Farm Sausage	13	@ 14
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	9	@ 10
Pork Sausage, short link	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	9	@ 10
Boneless Pigs' Feet	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Hams, Bologna	9	@ 10

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	18 1/2	@ 19 1/2
German Salami, Medium Dry	15	@ 16
Italian Salami	20	@ 21
Holsteiner	11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Mettwurst, New	5	@ 6
Farmer	13	@ 14
Monarque Cervelat	17 1/2	@ 18 1/2

Sausage and Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	4.50	
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.00	
Bologna, 1-50	4.00	
Bologna, 2-20	3.50	
Frankfurt, 1-50	4.50	
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.00	

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.50	
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00	
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75	
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50	
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00	
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00	

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	14.5	
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50	
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	—	
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.50	
14 lbs., 1/4 doz. to case	20.00	

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	22.25	
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55	
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50	
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.00	
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00	
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	17.75	per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	14.50	
Plate Beef	14.00	
Prime Mess Beef	12.00	
Extra Mess Beef	11.00	
Beef Hams	—	
Rump Butts	12.00	
Mess Pork	16.25	
Clear Fat Backs	19.00	
Family Back Pork	18.25	
Bean Pork	14.50	

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	11 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Pure lard	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.	8 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Lard, compound	8 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	40	@ 41
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; h. barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	—	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color	13 1/2	@ 14 1/2
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/2 c. less.)		
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	10	@ 11
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	8 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Regular Plates	8 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Short Clears	—	
Butts	—	
Bacon meats, 1c. more.	—	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	12	@ 13
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	12	@ 13
Skinless Hams	13 1/2	@ 14 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	—	
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	17 1/2	@ 18 1/2
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	12	@ 13
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	13	@ 14
Dried Beef Sals	17 1/2	@ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	18 1/2	@ 19 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	18 1/2	@ 19 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	16 1/2	@ 17 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	17	@ 18
Smoked Boiled Hams	18	@ 19
Boiled Calas	12	@ 13
Cooked Loin Rolls	19	@ 20
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	12	@ 13

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	21	@ 22
Export Rounds	21	@ 22
Middles, per set	25	@ 26
Beef bungs, per piece	7	@ 8
Hog casings, as packed	28	@ 29
Hog casings, free of salt	53	@ 54
Hog middles, per set	10	@ 11
Hog bungs, export	13	@ 14
Hog bungs, large mediums	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	5	@ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	2	@ 3
Imported wide sheep casings	20	@ 21
Imported medium wide sheep casings	20	@ 21
Imported medium sheep casings	20	@ 21
Beef westons, medium	5 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	—	
Hog stomachs, per piece	4	@ 5

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.50	
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40	
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	2.15	
Ground tankage, 12%	2.35	and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.35	and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.32 1/2	and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.15	and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	18.50	@ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	24.00	@ 24.50
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00	@ 18.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c.	

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 85@70 lbs. average	\$240.00	@ \$245.00
Horns, black, per ton	24.00	@ 25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00	@ 32.50
Horns, white, per ton	50.00	@ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	45.00	@ 50.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	50.00	@ 55.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	57.50	@ 60.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	90.00	@ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	—	@ 25.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	9.50	
Prime steam, loose	9.02	
Leaf	9	@ 9 1/2
Compound	7.75	
Neutral lard	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	14	@ 15
Oleo No. 2	13	@ 14
Mutton	13	@ 14 1/2
Tallow	7 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/2	@ 7 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	65	@ 75
Extra No. 1 lard oil	50	@ 62
No. 1 lard oil	45	@ 47
No. 2 lard oil	43	@ 45
Oleo oil, extra	12	@ 12 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	11	@ 11 1/2
Oleo stock	10	@ 11
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	62	@ 67
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	54	@ 55
Corn oil, loose	4.75	@ 4.80

TALLOW.

Edible	7	@ 7 1/2
Prime city	6 1/2	@ 7
No. 1 Country	6	@ 6 1/2
Packers' prime	6 1/2	@ 7
Packers' No. 1	5 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	4 1/2	@ 5
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2	@ 6

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2	@ 6 3/4
White, "A"	5 1/2	@ 6
White, "B"	5 1/2	@ 5 3/4
Bone	5	@ 5 1/2
House	4 1/2	@ 5
Yellow	4 1/2	@ 5
Brown	4 1/2	@ 5
Glue Stock	4 1/2	@ 5
Garbage Grease	nom.	@ 4 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	38 1/2	@ 39 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	38	@ 39
Soap, bbls., concn., 62@65% F. A.	3	@ 3 1/2
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	1 1/2	@ 1 3/4

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	87	@ 90
Oak pork barrels	87	@ 90
Lard tierces	1.17	@ 1.25

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5	@ 7
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7	@ 7 1/2
Borax	4 1/2	@ 5

Sugar—		
White, clarified	4 1/2	@ 5
Plantation, granulated	4 1/2	@ 5
Yellow, clarified	4 1/2	@ 5

Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.00
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.50
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x.....	1.25

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Globe Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 17.

While the receipts of cattle have not been so very heavy, they more than equal the demand, and the market this week has been declining. On Monday prime cattle of desirable weights, those averaging from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., sold strong to 10c. higher, with all others selling slowly at steady prices. Today (Wednesday) the receipts are 21,000; the market was very slow to open, buyers being determined to force declines, and most early sales were made on a basis of 10c. to 15c. lower than Monday, with a great many cattle selling late fully 25c. lower, and the general market to-day is 15c. to 25c. lower than prices obtained on last Monday.

All classes of butcher cows and heifers have been selling at very high prices, the market has been steadily advancing during the past few weeks, but to-day the market was very weak, and prices were generally 25c. lower than last Monday, with fancy heavy cows and choice 750 to 850-lb. heifers meeting with the most favor and selling at the least decline. Medium grades of both cows and heifers are fully 25c. lower. Bulls steady. Veal calves selling this week fully 25c. higher than last week, bulk of the good calves selling at \$8 to \$8.50, with a few fancy as high as \$8.75.

Good quality stockers and feeders are in strong demand and selling fully as high as at any time last week, but the market on the common light grades is slow, with prices barely steady.

We had a strong and active market on hogs last Monday, prices advancing fully 15c. Since then the market has been slow and lower, and prices today are 10c. to 15c. lower than on last Monday, hogs selling about the same as the close of last week. Good to choice medium and heavy weights are selling to-day from \$6.35 to \$6.55, mixed and mediums from \$6.20 to \$6.35. The range in prices is growing more narrow, and none are selling below 6c.

The market on sheep does not show much, if any, change from last week's closing prices, but lambs are selling 10c. to 15c. lower.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Feb. 19.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 33,700; last week, 36,500; same week last year, 35,100. Cattle receipts continue light on account of bad shipping weather, but in spite of this the market on beef steers made no improvement this week; choice light weights were barely steady, heavies closing weak, with a loss of 10 to 15 cents; tops sell at \$6.40, bulk at \$5.75 to-day. Cows and heifers have advanced 10 to 20 cents; cows, \$2.50@5.25; heifers, \$3@5.75. Bulls, \$2.50@5. Veal calves, \$4@7.50. Stockers and feeders dull, \$3.50@5.40.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 67,000; last week, 78,000; same week last year, 69,900. With lighter receipts this week the market advanced 10 to 20 cents the first three days, but heavy supplies at all points after that caused the gain to be wiped out; \$6.60 was paid Tuesday, the highest price since last October. Heavies now sell at \$6.15@6.35; packers' weights, \$6@6.30; lights, \$5.65@6.10; pigs, \$5@5.65. Indications point to liberal marketing next week.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 44,200; last week, 35,000; same week last year, 38,500. The sheep market has fluctuated considerably this week, closing the week about steady on sheep; lambs a little lower; lambs range from \$6.75 to \$7.40; yearlings, \$5.50@6.75; wethers, \$4.75@5.50; ewes, \$4.25@5.10. The demand for feeders is good; prices firm at \$3@4.40.

HIDE.—The market is slow and lower; green salted 9@11c.; bulls, 8@9c.; uncured, 1 cent less; dry flint butcher, 15@18c.; glue, 6c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	600	.....	.....
Armour	3,600	17,589	6,587
Cudahy	2,006	10,534	3,559
Fowler	1,413	.....	2,900
Morris	3,324	9,778	4,851
S. & S.	3,775	10,414	4,971
Swift	3,515	12,347	5,224

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Feb. 16.

Weather conditions have had a great deal to do with the markets of late, and prices have been very irregular. Slight advances have been followed by sharp declines, and beef steers are now selling at the lowest prices of the season despite the fact that receipts are running considerably lighter than a year ago. Dressed beef men say the trouble is with the demand for beef in the East. This has been demoralized by the unsettled weather, and the general tone to the trade is decidedly bearish. It would take something fancy in the way of beef steers to bring better than \$6 now, and the bulk of the fair to good 1,050 to 1,350-pound beefs sell around \$5@5.50. Cows and heifers are selling to better advantage than beef steers at a range of \$2.25@5.25, the bulk around \$3.50@4.50. Notwithstanding the big decline in fat cattle there has been a surprisingly vigorous demand for stockers and feeders right along, and prices have been fairly well sustained, although the volume of business has not been very large. Prices range from \$2.75 to \$5.25, the bulk of the fair to good grades going at a range of \$4@4.75.

Hog receipts are running lighter than at this time last year, and the quality is showing some improvement right along. On account of the storms the receipts have been unevenly distributed, and this has been responsible for sharp fluctuations in prices from day to day, although in the main the market is not so very much different from a week ago. All classes of buyers are looking for weight and discriminating against the light trashy stuff. With 12,000 hogs on the market to-day prices were just a little easier and the trade quite active. Tops brought \$6.40, as against \$6.40 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was around \$6.10@6.25, the same as a week ago.

The general trend of values for sheep and lambs has been lower on account of the unsettled weather and the liberal supplies. There is a very good demand for the fat stuff, however, while feeder grades find a ready sale right along at good, strong, figures. Quotations on sheep and lambs: Good to choice lambs, \$7@7.35; fair to good lambs, \$6.50@7; feeding lambs, \$6@6.75; good to choice light yearlings, \$6.50@6.75; good to choice heavy yearlings, \$6@6.40; feeding yearlings, \$5.25@5.75; good to choice wethers, \$5@5.30; fair to good wethers, \$4.75@5; feeding wethers, \$4.25@4.75; good to choice ewes, \$4.65@4.75; fair to good ewes, \$4.25@4.65; feeding ewes, \$3@4; culls and bucks, \$1@2.75.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 16.

We have continued to have "weather markets" at all of the Western points, and fluctuations in prices have not been a fair indicator of actual market conditions. Storms have cut off receipts almost entirely at times, and prices have gone skyward only to react and lose all advance on the first opening of roads to traffic. In the cattle trade the receipts have not been above normal in the aggregate, but the distributions have been very uneven from day to day. The market for steers is in as unsatisfactory a condition as it has been for some weeks, and prices current at this writing are about where they were ten days ago, although the interim has seen some sharp ups and downs. The demand for high class beefs is not good, in fact is below normal for this season of the year, and the trade finds itself in a condition where buyers will fall over each other to get cows and heifers, and the cheaper priced grades of steers, while meritorious steers selling from \$5.50 up go begging for an outlet. As a result of this, the present finds these lower-priced grades selling relatively higher than the good fat steers, and a break to somewhere near par must come before very long. Settled weather will be necessary to a re-establishment of the market on a stable basis.

As with cattle, the arrivals of hogs have been very uneven, but the market, while fluctuating sharply as a result of unevenness in arrivals, has continued to carry a good, healthy looking undertone, and it appears likely that the packers have a place for all available supplies during the next couple of months or the remainder of the winter and early spring. Prices seem to be fairly established at above the \$6 basis, with the bulk now selling between \$6@6.40. There is not as much complaint against light weights as a short time ago, and it is noted that a considerable number of well-finished heavy weights are arriving. In fact, the presence of regular old-fashioned fat backs has been noted quite frequently of late. The outlook for this transient trade appears to favor a good strong market.

The movement of Colorado fed sheep and lambs seems to be fairly on now, and supplies will come largely from this source from now on until late in the spring. There is only about 60 per cent. of a normal number in feed lots of the West, and for this reason it is anticipated that prices will not go permanently lower if they do not go somewhat higher. There is very fair demand for fat stock, but the trade is discriminating and wants only the well-finished animals. Best lambs are now worth around \$7.40; top yearlings about \$7 and prime ewes \$5.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 15, 1909.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	1,719	—	1,167	7,866	15,273
Sixtieth street	2,967	43	1,992	12,838	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	18,977
Lehigh Valley	4,297	—	810	20,950	—
West Shore R. R.	1,854	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	66	149	58	4,800
Totals	10,867	109	4,118	41,712	39,050
Totals last week	11,230	114	4,002	35,715	36,390

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. beef.
Schwartzschild & S., So. Minnetonka	—	—	1,400
Morris Beef Co., So. Majestic	—	—	1,150
Morris Beef Co., So. Philadelphia	—	—	840
Morris Beef Co., So. Celtic	—	—	1,625
Swift Beef Co., So. Majestic	—	—	1,600
Armour & Co., So. Campana	—	—	1,175
Armour & Co., So. Philadelphia	—	—	1,160
Un. Dr. Beef Co., So. Minnetonka	—	—	400
Totals exports	—	—	9,450
Total exports last week	—	—	25 0,400

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	22,000	42,000	18,000
Kansas City	500	7,500	.....
Omaha	2,500	2,300	4,000
St. Louis	4,000	9,600	1,600
St. Joseph	1,200	4,000	300

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1909.

Chicago	21,000	40,000	18,000
Kansas City	6,000	14,000	8,000
Omaha	2,500	2,400	4,500
St. Louis	3,500	9,500	1,500
St. Joseph	1,300	4,000	500
Sioux City	400	1,000	.....

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1909.

Chicago	6,700	26,000	11,000
Kansas City	7,000	8,000	6,000
Omaha	4,700	11,000	13,000
St. Louis	3,500	9,500	1,000
St. Joseph	2,000	7,000	7,000
Sioux City	2,500	3,000	.....

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1909.

Chicago	20,000	45,000	20,000
Kansas City	9,000	14,000	8,000
Omaha	6,300	14,000	10,000
St. Louis	3,500	12,000	2,500
St. Joseph	3,000	11,000	1,200
Sioux City	2,000	5,500	.....

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1909.

Chicago	7,500	4,500	15,000
Kansas City	4,500	14,000	5,000
Omaha	3,900	11,000	500

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1909.

Chicago	2,000	23,000	5,000
Kansas City	1,500	10,000	6,000
Omaha	1,000	8,700	1,500

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending Saturday, February 13, 1909:

CATTLE.

Chicago	23,884
Kansas City	21,099
Omaha	19,947
St. Joseph	9,053
Cudahy	579
Sioux City	3,062
Wichita	2,271
South St. Paul	1,826
Indianapolis	5,720
New York and Jersey City	10,976
Fort Worth	11,042
Detroit	903
Philadelphia	2,921

HOGS.

Chicago	88,552
Kansas City	79,104
Omaha	36,137
St. Joseph	40,557
Cudahy	9,991
Sioux City	11,293
Ottumwa	8,505
Cedar Rapids	6,485
Wichita	15,703
South St. Paul	11,926
Indianapolis	24,543
New York and Jersey City	39,050
Fort Worth	18,113
Detroit	2,779
Philadelphia	4,686

SHEEP.

Chicago	51,270
Kansas City	28,292
Omaha	20,492
St. Joseph	13,715
Cudahy	304
Sioux City	880
South St. Paul	2,523
Indianapolis	691
New York and Jersey City	41,712
Fort Worth	1,611
Detroit	4,443
Philadelphia	7,461

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO FEBRUARY 15, 1909.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. beef.
New York	—	—	9,450
Boston	2,541	—	5,849
Portland	830	—	—
St. Johns	741	—	—
Exports to—			
London	706	—	10,474
Liverpool	2,861	—	4,823
Glasgow	485	—	—
Manchester	60	—	—
Totals to all ports	4,112	—	15,299
Total to all ports last week	4,172	25	9,088

GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKETS, FEBRUARY 18.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 26,000; shade higher; \$6@6.45.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 8,000; lower; \$6.15@6.55.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 10,000; slow; \$5.25@6.30.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 9,000; slow; \$5.85@6.30.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 4,250; lower; \$6.50@6.80.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 2,000; steady; \$6.55@6.65.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 14,542.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.85; city steam, \$9.50; refined Continent, \$10.05; South America, \$10.65; do., kegs, \$12; compounds, \$7.37½@7%.

LIVERPOOL CABLES.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.—Beef, extra India mess, 110s. Pork, prime mess, 73s. 9d.; shoulders, 38s.; hams, short clear, 45s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 43s.; short ribs, 45s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 47s.; 35@40 lbs., 47s.; backs, 45s. 6d.; bellies, 49s. Tallow, 27s. 6d. Turpentine, 29s. 3d. Rosin, common, 8s. 1½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, 48s. American refined, 28-lb. pails, 49s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 62s.; do., colored, 64s. 6d. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 49¼ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 31s. 3d. Cottonseed refined, loose (Hull), 26s. 10½d. Petroleum, refined (London), 6 13/16d. Linseed, La Plata (London), February and March, 39s. 9d.; Calcutta, 42s. 6d. Linseed oil, 21s.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Feb. 18, 1909.—Considerable business in extra oil has been done during the week under review, but at fearfully low prices compared to what they were some months ago, but considerable activity has set in for the best grades, and it is likely now that the market will rule steady around present level.

There also has been considerable business in neutral lard, which article is now practically below cost of production, and the outlook is that the make of neutral lard will be restricted for some time to come, and that scarcity of that article will set in during the next few months.

The last few days there has been but a light business in butter oils with Europe, but in view of the requirements of the European churners, it is not unlikely that they will be in the market ere long for their summer supplies.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Feb. 19.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to \$2, basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to \$1, basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 5¼c. per lb.; tale, 1½@1¼c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks \$1.35 per 100 lbs., in drums \$1.30 per 100 lbs. and in barrels \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½@4¼c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent. 5¼@6c. per lb.

Prime red palm oil in casks, 15/1800 lbs. each, 5¼c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 15/1800 lbs. each, 6¼c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 4/500 lbs. each, 6¼c. per lb.; green olive oil, \$1.30 per gal.; yellow olive oil, \$1.25@1.30 per gal.; green olive oil foots, 8¼@8¾c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 6¼@7c. per lb.; Cochiti coconut oil, 7¼@7½c.

per lb.; cottonseed oil, 43@43½c. per gal.; corn oil, 5.65@5.70c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 6c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6¼@6½c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 7¼@7½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 13½@14c. per lb.; house grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; brown grease, 5@5¼c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

For the day hog receipts at packing points were falling off, and their market prices ruled steady. The corn market was also firm. The hog products markets were well sustained.

Tallow.

Very dull markets. Statistical positions would be considered favorable under ordinary conditions of demand. New York city hhds., normal, 6c.; little on sale.

Oleo Stearine.

Pressers are finishing February deliveries and await bidding. While asking 13c. in New York it is possible that the next sale will be at a lower price.

Cottonseed Oil.

A small lot of crude was sold at the Southeast at 32½c., but more money generally asked, to 33½c. New York market opened to-day very dull and rather weak. Early "call" prices, for prime yellow: February, \$5.35@5.45; March, \$5.41@5.44; May, \$5.62@5.63; July, \$5.79@5.80; September, \$5.90@5.95; October, \$5.70@5.72. Sales 100 bbls. prime yellow March, \$5.42; 100 bbls. May, \$5.63; 300 bbls. July, \$5.80; 100 bbls. October, \$5.70.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 28.)

Paramaribo, Ditch, Guiana, 160 bbls., 5 tes.; Para, Brazil, 7 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 112 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 37 bbls., 3,600 lbs.; Southampton, England, 472,064 lbs.; St. Martins, W. I., 17 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 50 tes.; Trieste, Austria, 12 bbls.; Valencia, Spain, 10 tes.

OLEO OIL.—Beirut, Syria, 15 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 520 tes.; Drontheim, Norway, 35 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 150 gals.; Hamburg, Germany, 570 tes.; Liverpool, England, 100 tes.; Manchester, England, 250 tes.; Piraeus, Greece, 22 tes.; Salonica, Turkey, 75 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,520 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 16,850 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,745 lbs.; Christianstad, W. I., 5,700 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,984 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 14,978 lbs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 5,660 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 14,323 lbs.; St. Martins, W. I., 2,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Barbados, W. I., 1,100 lbs.; Christianstad, Russia, 2,934 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 14,375 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 10,170 lbs.; London, England, 40,624 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 2,564 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 1,413 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 56,467 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 175,747 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 60 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 300 bbls.

CANNED MEATS.—Barbados, W. I., 36 cs.; Bristol, Eng., 955 cs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 500 cs.; Cayenne, Fch. Guiana, 150 cs.; Calcutta, India, 34 cs.; Cape Town, Africa, 1,295 cs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 263 cs.; Christianstad, W. I., 31 cs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 302 cs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 203 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 217 cs.; Hull, England, 1,047 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 55 cs.; London, England, 600 cs.; Marseilles, France, 600 cs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 40 cs.; Newcastle, England, 810 cs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 287 cs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 39 cs.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE VISITORS.

A. G. Gates, Nice, France; H. Becker, F. A. Brownell, London; J. A. Martin, St. Louis; C. Macfarlane, F. C. Aldrich, W. A. Wilson, Toronto; A. V. Kinsler, Omaha.

Memberships at \$400 bid, \$420 asked.

Retail Section

THE BUTCHER AND MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION

Types of Small Machines Suitable for Retail Markets

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is a continuation of the series of articles on "The Butcher and Mechanical Refrigeration," which have been appearing on this page for several months. First came a general discussion of the subject. Then followed the very able article on small machines as applied to the retail market, by Secretary E. B. Howitt, of the Brunswick Refrigerating Company, illustrated by photographs of up-to-date markets which are cooled by small Brunswick machines. In this issue and in following articles various other small refrigerating machines in use in retail shops and markets will be described and illustrated.]

Economy, convenience and sanitation are three very good reasons why butcher shops should be equipped with mechanical refrigeration. With the improved types of small refrigerating machines, such as are now within reach of the retailer, all of these advantages may be gained.

Tests of this method of cooling have proven that it is economical in several ways—mainly because the cost of producing the same result is considerably less than with the ordinary method, using ice. Another great saving to a butcher is that his meats are kept in a perfect condition and a great deal of the loss suffered by trimming is eliminated. With a refrigerating machine just the proper temperature can be preserved at all times, and the stock when it is taken from the cooler is in as good condition as when it arrived. With the use of ice the temperature is constantly varying. This, consequently, has a detrimental effect on the meat and necessitates an amount of waste in trimming that does not occur when it is preserved by being properly cooled.

Mechanical refrigeration is convenient because it does away with the carting and carrying in of ice and the packing of it in the box. It also saves a lot of time and labor and the up-to-date machines are so easily operated that no engineer's experience is necessary. These machines are made in all sizes, so as to accommodate the small as well as the large butcher.

In the development of the small refrigerating machine the makers have had in mind the production of a complete, self-contained, simple, practical, easily operated refrigerating machine of small capacity, suitable for that class of work where an experienced engineer is not employed, and one that can be erected with little labor. In deciding upon the type of machine every element of the situation has been taken into consideration, and the result has been machines which are simple yet efficient, low-priced but long-lived.

Another phase of the situation which is strongly in favor of refrigeration instead of ice, that is becoming more apparent to the butcher every day and having a telling effect on the volume of his business, is sanitation. This is one of the most important questions in the butcher business of to-day, and is being watched more carefully by the consumer. Refrigeration is far above the old ice method from a sanitary point of view. With ice that is often made from dirty water or cut from lakes and rivers contain-

ing decayed vegetable matter, the problem of perfect sanitation is a difficult one. With refrigeration the result is directly opposite. Good, pure cold air of the desired degree is obtained and maintained for an indefinite period.

Small Machine to Fit Shop Requirements.

The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company of Chicago is offering a machine which seems to fit these requirements. The compressor, oil trap, ammonia condenser and liquid receiver of its machines are all on one base, and connections are all made before leaving the factory. But two ammonia and two water connections need be made to install the machine. This, of course, does not include the expansion piping in the rooms or boxes to be cooled.

The compressor, which is of a horizontal, single-acting type, is built with two main bearings, $2\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 inches, fitted with removable genuine babbitt linings. The fly-wheel has a half-hub, so that the belt strain comes almost directly on the bearing. The box type cross-head is adjustable for wear; there is a wedge adjustment on both cross-head pin and crank pin. All bearings are fitted with compression grease cups holding lubricant for from 12 to 30 hours' continuous running.

The compressor sets in an oil pan formed in the top of the condenser tank to catch the oil. The cylinder is water-jacketed as well as the cylinder head, keeping the valves cool at all times. Provision is made for pumping out all ammonia from any part of the machine. The packing box is of the most approved design, and is easily accessible, and can be kept gas tight without any trouble whatever.

In this compressor the same general design has been followed as in the larger machines. A compressor in which the wear at every wearing point can be taken up at will is claimed to be an improvement on the encased crank type of compressor.

The cylinder in this machine serves the single purpose for which a compressor cylinder is intended; it is not obliged to answer for a cross-head guide as well. Adjustment of all bearings to take up wear is just as im-

portant in small compressors as in large ones, and is fully provided for in this machine. Reciprocating parts are not encased, and being brass fitted are easily replaced should it become necessary.

The condenser, which is of the submerged endless pipe type, having no joints under water, is contained within the base of the machine. The oil trap is set alongside the cylinder and the liquid receiver is bolted to the base beneath the fly wheel. The outfit is complete with air purge valve, charging valve, ammonia gauges with valves, scale trap on suction line and every appurtenance found on larger compression systems.

The essential principles of small ice machines are in no wise different from large ones, and as far as proportion of parts is concerned it is believed that a 100 or even 500-ton compressor could be built on the same lines as this small machine, and still give a thoroughly practical machine.

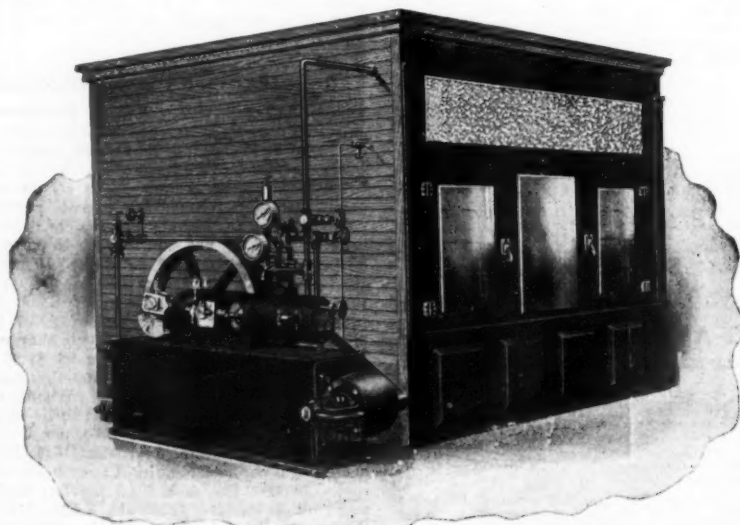
The floor space required for either the $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton machine is $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The pulley is 36 in. diameter by 6 in. face, and the speed at 150 revolutions per minute. All suction and discharge connections are $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

The $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton machine is kept in stock by the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company; the $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton size is made to order only. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton machine weighs 2,400 pounds, uses $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water per minute, requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ horse-power to operate it, and has a cylinder diameter and stroke of 5 x 6 inches. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton machine weighs 2,000 pounds, consumes $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water per minute, requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ horse-power to operate it, and has a cylinder diameter and stroke of 4 x 6 inches.

The illustration herewith shows a complete self-contained machine such as has been described, connected with the refrigerator. It shows the machine placed alongside the box, but it may be placed in another position or in the cellar beneath if desired, this being only a matter of piping.

MICHIGAN RETAILERS FAVOR OLEO.

The Michigan State Retail Grocers and Butchers' Association at its convention last week at Bay City adopted resolutions favoring the repeal of the iniquitous 10 cent federal tax on oleomargarine, which gives the



SMALL REFRIGERATING MACHINE SET UP TO COOL BUTCHER SHOP REFRIGERATOR.
Manufactured by The Creamery Package Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Retailer:

Why not let the "Star" Ham help to make you the Star dealer?

If you push it, it will push you. When you have a good thing it pays you to let people know it.

If you get people to think "Star" Ham quality, when they think of your store, that prestige will stick to you and help your profits the year 'round.

Electrotypes of catchy ads. featuring "Star" Hams will be sent you free on request. These are suited for your use in newspapers, hand-bills, etc.

Our salesman knows about them. Ask him.

ARMOUR & COMPANY.

butter interests a monopoly of the market and is responsible for the present abnormal butter prices and the consequent hardship to consumers. The resolution declares that by removing the tax on oleo it would be so cheapened that many more people would use it; that the price of butter would therefore be forced down; that the government would lose little or nothing for the reason that the increased consumption would make its sale and manufacture more general, bringing in probably sufficient new license money to make up for the loss of the tax.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The Dolan & Chaffee meat market at Bolivar, N. Y., has been sold to A. J. Reed and Claude Runyon.

R. E. McBride and Arthur Prosser have formed a partnership under the firm name of Prosser & McBride to engage in the meat business at Altoona, Pa.

W. I. Austen has opened a meat market at Cameron, N. Y.

E. K. Delozier has bought out Piper Bros' meat market at Duncanville, Pa.

W. P. Franz is to conduct the Pennsylvania Avenue meat market at Warren, Pa., formerly conducted by O. L. Dalrymple.

The meat market of Ellis & Broadus at Colorado, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

A. A. Warwick has started a meat market in Centralia, Wash.

E. F. Fry has purchased the meat market of F. W. Smith in Steptoe, Wash.

Black & Wells have engaged in the meat business in Buena Vista, Ore.

Chas. Burtch has engaged in the meat business in Vancouver, B. C.

C. L. Gilbert has engaged in the meat business in Newport, Wash.

G. R. Fenning is soon to put in a butcher shop in Vancouver, B. C.

The Aurora Meat Market, of Aurora, Minn., will add a stock of groceries.

The butcher shop of B. E. Holmes in Tenaha, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

The slaughterhouse of T. P. Robinson has been destroyed by fire in Austin, Tex.

Butcher & Son, of Solomon, Kas., expect to make extensive improvements in their butcher shop.

Geo. W. Smith has sold out his City Meat Market in Chase, Kas., to his brother, E. D. Smith, who will move it to Medford, Okla.

F. T. Culp has purchased the well-established meat business of Joe Stewart in Wichita, Kas.

Davidson & Stanley have purchased the meat market of Hopkins & Norris in Pittsburg, Kas.

R. L. Tucker has disposed of his meat market in Burton, Kas., to Miller & Green.

Sholl & Winnes have opened a butcher shop in Abilene, Kas.

John Stone has sold his half interest in the Falun meat market in Lindsborg, Kas., to C. A. Carlman.

Davidson & Mudgett have sold out their Purity Meat Market in Enid, Okla., to Rothhaas Bros.

Sam Reichert has purchased the Hawley meat market at 1728 E. Second avenue, Spokane, Wash.

Folmar & Harris are to open a butcher shop at Elm Grove, W. Va.

Burns & Company, packers, have secured three large retail establishments of Williamson Bros., Edmonton, Canada.

Joseph Zenk has opened a meat market at South Altoona, Pa.

Robert Norris is to build and operate a meat market at Williamsburg, Pa.

The meat store of John Waissawski at Buffalo, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

New York Section

C. M. Macfarlane, secretary and treasurer of Morris & Company, was in New York this week from Chicago.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending February 13 averaged 7.75 cents per pound.

General Manager J. A. Howard and George W. O'Rear of the S. & S. Company are in Texas on a vacation trip. Both are extensive land owners in that State.

The Richard Webber tug-of-war team met that of the Slavic Gymnasts Association on Sunday evening last at Sokol Hall in East 71st street. There was but one pull, as the Gymnasts declined to continue the contest after their failure to do better than a tie.

The Eastern District (Brooklyn) Master Butchers' Association holds its annual masked ball at Arion Hall on Tuesday evening, February 23. Chris. Grozinger is chairman of the entertainment committee, O. E. Jahrsdorfer of the reception committee, and L. A. Schaefer is floor manager.

W. H. Noyes, vice president of Swift & Company, of New York, who is on a cruise through the West Indies for rest and recreation, has extended his route to include Europe, and is now on his way to Cherbourg and Southampton. He dodged Barbadoes because of yellow fever.

H. L. Harris, of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, known the country over as the exploiter of the famous "Twenty-Mule Team" brand, will be married in New York on Washington's Birthday to Miss B. C. Mather, of this city. The couple will enjoy a bridal tour to Bermuda, where they will remain for the balance of the winter.

The state civil service commission wants a butcher for employment at the State Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry, N. Y. The pay is \$720 a year and board. The duties of this position include killing, dressing, curing, cutting and distribution of meat for the several cottages and officers' houses at the school, containing eight hundred to a thousand inmates and officers in all. Candidates will not be required to appear at any place for written examination, but will be rated on their sworn statements and by the answers to the inquiries made by the commission of their former employers.

SUDDEN DEATH OF S. GRABENHEIMER.

Sigmund Grabenheimer, assistant treasurer and one of the directors of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, died suddenly at his home, No. 307 East Fiftieth street, on Thursday afternoon. He was taken ill with heart trouble while crossing Depew Place at Forty-second street, Thursday afternoon and died shortly after being removed to his home.

Mr. Grabenheimer was a nephew of President Ferdinand Sulzberger of the company, and a brother of Nathan Grabenheimer, who is assistant secretary and a director. He was

forty years of age and had been connected with the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger concern for twenty-five years. He was born in Germany and came to America when a young boy. Shortly afterward he became connected with the company and by energy and business ability worked his way to the top. He had been for many years cashier and confidential business man for the company. His loss will be a severe one.

The funeral services will probably take place on Sunday morning from his late residence. A wife and daughter of twelve years survive him.

POULTRY ASSOCIATION EXPANDS.

A special meeting of the directors of the National Poultry and Game Association was held this week in New York City, the result of which is expected to be that several hundred new members will be added in all sections of the country, thereby increasing the efficiency of the organization, especially with regard to legislation and the negotiation of better freight rates. As at present organized only dealers in poultry and game are eligible for membership, and business men in various sections of the country interested in such business, but not exclusively, have been desirous of joining. In some instances existing organizations have desired to enter as a body, but under the present by-laws were ineligible.

At the meeting the by-laws were amended so as to change the name to the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association. This will make eligible butter and egg trade associations, as well as individuals. The basis decided upon for taking in whole organizations was dues of one dollar per member of the organization admitted, the organization to have representation in the national association on the basis of one vote for every five members on the rolls.

MEAT MEN GIVE DINNER TO CHIEF.

Branch house managers of the S. & S. Company in New York City and vicinity tendered a beefsteak dinner in honor of Chief Inspector A. F. Gable, Jr., at Reisenweber's last Friday evening. The affair was a complete surprise to Mr. Gable and was intended as an expression of the esteem in which he is held by those under his supervision. J. C. Miller, of Manhattan Market, presided at the dinner and B. H. Grodtske, of Jamaica, presented Mr. Gable with a handsome diamond ring on behalf of those present. Messrs. Isaac Stiefel, H. L. Kreider, L. E. Birdseye and J. N. Pyle were among the speakers. Chops a la Gable, cut and "aged" in the Jamaica coolers, were a feature of the menu, and were pronounced the "finest ever."

Among those present were A. F. Gable, Jr., I. Stiefel, district small stock inspector; H. L. Kreider, district provision inspector; L. E. Birdseye, general credit man; F. W. Pratt, of the central office. North Sixth Street Branch: J. A. Murphy, manager; Max Herman, Chas. Hafely, F. W. Sherman, J. Holzer. Jersey City Branch: H. C. Henricks, manager; J. J. McConville, P. N. Nelson, C. Stockfish. Newark Branch: B. Steiwald, manager; C. A. Hodapp, S. Dillenberg. Paterson Branch: J.

N. Pyle, manager. Barclay Street Branch: W. S. Bennett, manager; O. Elbrecht, J. Falk. Manhattan Market Branch: J. C. Miller, manager beef department; J. C. Brooks, manager provision department; S. Norcott, J. Dunn, J. H. Burns, E. Tracy, W. McClelland, O. H. Sharman, A. R. Guy, J. Hanley. Pacific Street Branch: S. Furth, manager; B. Ulschaefer, S. Sterns. Wallabout Market Branch: M. Kleeblatt, manager; E. Brunner. Washington Market No. 1 Branch: G. Adler, manager. Empire Market Branch: M. Heilman, manager. Harlem Branch: J. E. Osborn, manager. Westchester Branch: W. B. Rose, manager. Forty-fifth Street Branch: A. Samuels, manager small stock department; S. Bachenheimer, manager provision department. Jamaica Branch: B. H. Grodotzke, manager; Wm. H. Stoothoff, W. J. Dawley, J. Andrews, W. C. Dunham, J. M. Brown.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, poultry, game and fish seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending February 13, 1909, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 6,155 lbs.; Brooklyn, 7,755 lbs.; total, 13,910 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 7,940 lbs. Poultry and game—New York, 3,980 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,160 lbs.; Bronx, 115 lbs.; Queens, 270 lbs.; total, 5,525 lbs.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES. MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Bronitzky, S., 408 Cherry; Levy & Ackerman. Cohen, H., 215 E. 103d; H. Brand. Cavallan, G., 42 Oak; Levy & Ackerman. Etlinger, S., 42 Union ave.; S. Katzenstein.

Friedman, M., 813 Amsterdam ave.; H. Brand. Gonsker, S., 67 E. 12th; F. Lesser. Levin, J., 2404 Amsterdam ave.; H. Brand. Morgenbesser, H., 805 Columbus ave.; H. Brand. Newmark, D., 174 Monroe; Levy & Ackerman. Race, H., 412 Cherry; H. Brand. Reissig, S., 82 Cannon; H. Brand. Roth, H., 200 E. 7th; Darling & Co. Takacs, P., 10 Washington; F. Lesser. Tony, A., 650 Melrose ave.; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Renkel, L., 115 St. Marks Pl.; M. Renkel. Schwartz, R., 149 Monroe; I. Solomon.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Angoren, Hyman, 117 Louisiana ave.; Jos Rosenberg. Block, Benjamin, 4708 5th ave.; Clemence Cerf. Cipolla, Geo., 419 Park ave.; Gustave Selner. Feinberg, Louis, 4822 3d ave.; Levy Bros. Jorgensen, Hjatmar & Martin Larsen, 543 Clinton; Jules Heyman. Kimmel, Jacob H., 724 Bedford ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. Kassman, Edward, 425 Stanhope; Darling & Co. Rosaff, Ike, 634 Stone ave.; Levy Bros. Rathoff, Joe, 1747 East New York ave.; Levy Bros.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Goodman, Max, 724 Bedford ave.; Jacob H. Kimmel.

GROCER, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Ahrens, M., 87 Horatio; F. Lanke. Frukelstein, H., 2019 7th ave.; L. Cohen. Apel, A., 129 Spring; A. Priester. Broad, J., 44 Maiden Lane; S. Klein. Gold, L. & M. Corn, 40 Maiden Lane; H. B. Gorman. Grossman, R., 272 Broome; M. Porper. Greenberg, H., 157 Greene; L. Seider.

Henecker, I., Clinton ave. and 178th st.; J. Kantrowitz. Karagal, B., 1695 Broadway; G. Glindining. Kaden, M., 838 8th ave.; G. Handrino. Schuh, E., 331 7th ave.; J. Kantrowitz. Schwartz, M., 116 W. 116th; J. C. Boget Co. Trenner, G. L., 109 W. 10th; S. Gutfreud. Zuechino, L. & E. & T. Martigone, 117 E. 14th; L. Fox.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Aspell, M., 244 Division; Y. Reimer. Alessandro, F., 409 E. 12th; G. Piptone & F. Navarra. Bain, L., 42 E. 10th; M. Feder. Dunghard, W., 732 Amsterdam ave.; E. O. Griffin. De Crisei, F. A., 35-37 Bedford street; C. Guglielmelli. Finkelstein, A., 46 Pike; R. Berg. Glickler, R. & J., 87 E. 4th; H. Muterman. Gabriel, R., 308 E. 24th; T. Baccalasio. Gelman, H., 205 E. 58th; N. Taffet. Kantrowitz, B., 103 E. 9th; A. Ratner. Marublic, G. & L., 206 Sullivan; A. Del Franco. Priester, A., 129 Spring; A. Apel. Papil, J., 325 E. 5th; E. Papil. Rosenberg, H., 153 Ludlow; J. Grossenberg. Sugaman, I., 1418 Boston rd.; H. M. Sugaman.

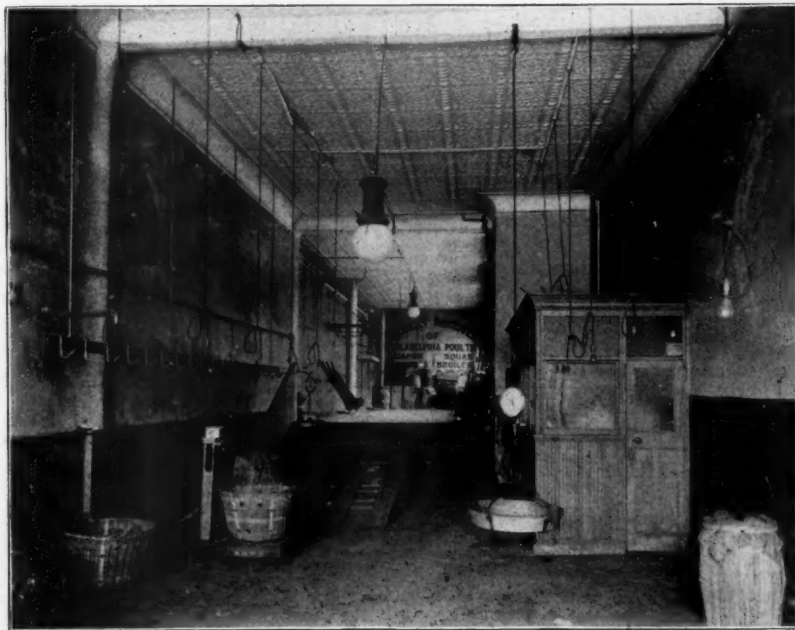
BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Montario, Michael, 6315 18th ave.; Levin Bros. Plage, Louise G., 288 Ltina; Margaret Eckert. Standish Arms Realty Co., 167 to 171 Columbia Heights; Realty Associates.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Barth, Theodore, 3061 Fulton; Herman Metzger. Chenkin, Louis, 105 Amboy; Sarah Chenkin. Johnson, George; 529 Henry; Torje Midtbo and ano. Plage, Herman, H., 288 Etna; Louise G. Plage. Rosenberg, Jake, 204 Throop ave.; Adolph Wagner. Strasunsky, Samuel, 4619 3d ave.; Rebecca Strasunsky. Sirota, Lazar, 97 Grafton; Sam Gordon.

MR. MARKETMAN: Have you ever stopped to realize that in cooling your boxes a Small Refrigerating Machine is CHEAPER AND CLEANER THAN ICE AND SOON PAYS FOR ITSELF



POULTRY MARKET OF HENRY WEBER, BROADWAY AND MANHATTAN ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Cooled by a 4-ton Brunswick Refrigerating Machine.

Anybody can run a
"Brunswick"

We confine ourselves to the manufacture of Refrigerating Plants with a capacity from 500 lbs. to 15 tons. We have now **ABOUT 500 IN ACTUAL USE** and the number is still growing. They are **especially adapted for MEAT MARKETS** and general provisioners.

Send for list of users and references

**The Brunswick
Refrigerating
Company**

Main Offices and Works

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.60@6.80
Poor to fair native steers.....	4.00@5.50
Oxen and stags.....	3.00@5.25
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.00@4.60
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.10@6.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$10.00@10.50
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	8.50@ 9.75
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	6.00@ 8.25
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 5.50
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 4.25
Live calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 3.50
Live calves, yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.50@8.00
Live lambs, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.25
Live lambs, yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@7.00
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.75
Live sheep, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@3.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@3.25

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	7.10@7.15
Hogs, medium.....	7.00@7.10
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7.10@7.15
Pigs.....	6.95@7.10
Rough.....	5.95@6.10

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	@10
Choice native light.....	9 @10
Common to fair native.....	8 @ 9

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@10
Choice native light.....	9 1/2 @10
Native, common to fair.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Choice, Western, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Choice, Western, light.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair Texas.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Common to fair heifers.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Choice cows.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Common to fair cows.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 12 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2, 10 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 3, 9 c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 12 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2, 10 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 3, 9 c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 8 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2, 8 c. per lb.; No. 3, 7 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9 c. per lb.; No. 2, 8 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 3, 8 c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	14 @15 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	13 @14 1/2
Western calves, choice.....	12 @13
Western calves, fair to good.....	11 @12
Western calves, common.....	9 @11

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	9 @ 9
Pigs.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	11 1/2 @13
Spring lambs, good.....	10 1/2 @12
Yearling lambs.....	9 @10
Sheep, choice.....	9 @10
Sheep, medium to good.....	8 @ 9
Sheep, culls.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@11
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs.....	@11
Smoked hams, heavy, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@10 1/2
Smoked picnic, light.....	@ 8
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@ 8
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 8
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@12 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@12
Dried beef sets.....	@17 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	12 1/2 @15
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@10 1/2

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	12 1/2 @13
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11 1/2 @12 1/2
Shoulders, city.....	@ 9
Shoulders, Western.....	@ 8 1/2
Butts, regular.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Butts, boneless.....	10 @10 1/2
Fresh hams, city.....	@11 1/2
Fresh hams, Western.....	@11

BONES, HOOPS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut.....	@ 70.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 50.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	@ 29.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 80.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@240.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	.65 @75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	.40 @50c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	.30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	.25 @75c. a pair
8-ribbed, beef.....	.18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	.25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	.7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/4 @ 8c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 7c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@12c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	.15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6 @10c. a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@90
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	@45
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@44
Hog, American, wide, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@55
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@60
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tcs.....	—@—
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@20
Export rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@23
Beef rounds, per lb.....	@ 3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 7 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	@ 6
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@62
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@64
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 6 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2.....	2 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

	Wholesale.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	11	13
Pepper, Sing., black.....	7 1/2	9 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	10 1/2	12 1/2
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	12	15
Pepper, shot.....	9 1/2	—
Allspice.....	5 1/2	8
Coriander.....	4	6
Cloves.....	13	16
Mace.....	40	45

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Crystals.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .21
No. 2 skins.....	@ .18
No. 3 or branded.....	@ .16
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .19
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .17
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	@2.00
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	@1.90
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@1.90
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@1.70
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@2.35
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@2.10
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@2.10
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@1.90
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.10
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@2.85
Branded kips.....	@1.85
Branded skins.....	@ .16
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.25
Ticky skins.....	@ .16
Ticky kips.....	@1.85
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.25
No. 3 skins.....	@ .11

DRESSED POULTRY.

DRY PACKED.

Turkeys—	
Spring, Southwestern and Southern, selected young toms and hens.....	23 @
Spring, dry-pkd., average best run.....	22 @22 1/2
Spring, inferior, per lb.....	16 @18
Old toms.....	19 @20
Capons—	
Philadelphia, 8 lbs. and over each.....	27 @28
Philadelphia, under 8 lbs. each.....	23 @25
Philadelphia, small and slips.....	19 @21
Ohio, 7 to 8 lbs. each.....	25 @
Ohio, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. each.....	22 @24
Ohio, 4 to 5 lbs. each.....	19 @21
Ohio, slips.....	17 @18
Spring Chickens—Roasting—	
Philadelphia, 9 to 10 lbs. to pair.....	23 @24
Philadelphia, average grades.....	20 @21
Pennsylvania, 8 lbs. and over to pair.....	19 @20
Pennsylvania, average grades.....	17 @18
Pennsylvania, poor.....	14 @16
Western, dry-pkd., 8 lbs. and over to pair, average best, 12 to a box.....	15 @16
Western, dry-pkd., 5 lbs. and over to pair, average best, large boxes or bbls.....	15 @16
Western dry-pkd. or scalded, fair to good.....	12 @14

Michigan and Ohio, fair to good.....	12 @14
Other Western, scald., 8 lbs. and over.....	@15
Western, poor.....	10 @11
Southern, average best.....	12 @14

Fowls—

Western, dry-pkd., fancy, 12 to box, per lb.....	15 1/2 @16
Western, dry-pkd., fair to good, in small boxes, per lb.....	13 @13 1/2
Western, dry-pkd., selected, bbls. or large boxes.....	@15 1/2
Western, dry-pkd., fair to good, bbls.....	14 1/2 @15
Southwestern, dry-pkd., average best in barrels, per lb.....	15 @15 1/2
Southern, dry-pkd., average best, in barrels, per lb.....	15 @15 1/2
Ohio and Michigan, scalded.....	@15 1/2
Western, scald., average best, per lb.....	15 @15 1/2
Western, dry-pkd. or scalded, small and poor.....	12 @14

Other Poultry—

Old Cocks—Dry-picked.....	11 1/2 @12
Scalded.....	11 1/2 @12
Ducks—Western, spring, choice.....	15 @16
Geese—Spring.....	11 @14
Geese—Western, fair to good.....	8 @10
Squabs—White, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	4.50@4.75
White, 9 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	4.00@4.25
White, 8 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	3.50@3.75
White, 7 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	2.75@3.00
White, 6 1/2 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@2.50
Dark, per doz.....	1.25@1.50
Culls, per doz.....	.50 @.60

FROZEN.

Turkeys—	
Young toms, No. 1.....	23 @25
Young hens, No. 1.....	23 @25
Old toms.....	22 @23
Chickens—Broilers—	
Milk-fed, fancy.....	26 @28
Corn-fed, No. 1.....	22 @24
Chickens—Roasting—	
Milk-fed, fancy.....	23 @25
Corn-fed, soft meat, fancy.....	19 @20
Corn-fed, average No. 1.....	17 @18
Fowls—	
Dry-picked, No. 1.....	14 @15
Other Poultry—	
Old roosters.....	@11 1/2
Ducks, No. 1.....	17 @15
Geese, No. 1.....	13 @14
Capons, fancy, large.....	26 @27
Capons, mixed weights.....	24 @25

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, per lb.....	@13
Fowls, per lb.....	@15
Turkeys, one, per lb.....	@18
Turkeys, per lb.....	@12
Ducks, Western, per lb.....	@15
Geese.....	@12 1/2
Guinea fowls, per pair.....	@50
Pigeons, live.....	@25

GAME.

Wild ducks—Canvas, per pair.....	2.00@2.50
Red heads, per pair.....	1.50@2.00
Mallard, per pair.....	1.25@1.50
Ruddy, per pair.....	.75@1.10
Teal, blue wing, per pair.....	1.00@1.10
Teal, green wing, per pair.....	.60@.75
Rabbits, large and dry, per pair.....	@.20
Jack Rabbits, per pair.....	.40 @.50

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	@22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.50
Hoof meal, per unit, N. Y.....	@ 2.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, c. a. f. N. Y.....	@ 2.80
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.50
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York, N. Y., 12@13 per cent.....	15.00 @16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent.....	@ 2.80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.25 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@10.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York.....	2.75 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York.....	2.85 @ 2.45
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	@ 2.95
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	@ 2.95
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	@ 2.95
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.50 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @10.00
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.16@ 1.30
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18@ 2.37
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 35 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.30 @ .40
Michigan, scald., 8 lbs. and over to pair.....	15 @16

